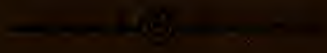


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ITALIAN COMPOSITION




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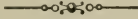
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Heath's Modern Language Series.

ITALIAN COMPOSITION.

BY
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P R E F A C E .

MANY teachers have expressed a desire for more Italian exercises to be used with my little *Grammar*; others have asked for a practical and easy course in the rudiments of the language. *Italian Composition* is intended to meet both these requirements; and I hope that the *Grammar* and the *Composition* combined may unite the advantages of a logically arranged reference book with those of a "working grammar."

Part I contains, in the form of references to my *Grammar*, a course of twenty lessons in the elementary principles of the language, and twenty exercises illustrating them. Part II comprises fifteen paragraphs of simple Italian, each of which is followed by an exercise based upon it. Part III consists of fifteen additional exercises in composition, and a number of formulas used in letter-writing. The vocabularies should give all the necessary words that are not furnished elsewhere. It is supposed that, before beginning Part II, pupils will review the whole *Grammar*, learning the portions omitted in the first course, and writing all the composition exercises contained in that book. It is taken for granted, also, that the reading of Italian will begin very early and will be continued through the year.

For the benefit of those who may wish to use this book without the *Grammar*, I have added a brief chapter on Italian sounds, and also an appendix containing some additional notes on pro-

nunciation and a list of irregular verbs. This appendix may be omitted from subsequent editions of the *Composition*. In my treatment of irregular verbs I have got some help from Blanc's *Grammatik der italiänischen Sprache*; Fornari's *Nuovo Bazzarini*; and the appendix to the *Vocabolario italiano della lingua parlata*, by Rigutini and Fanfani. For pronunciation I have consulted D'Ovidio's contribution, *Die italienische Sprache*, in Gröber's *Grundriss der romanischen Philologie, II. Lieferung*, p. 489; Fornari's *Nuovo Bazzarini*; Fanfani's *Vocabolario della pronunzia toscana*; and Gradi's *Regole per la pronunzia della lingua italiana*. The remarks on "Inflections of the Voice" are entirely original: I offer them with some diffidence, as they were written when I was very young. My notes were, however, very carefully taken on the spot, and I think that, in the absence of anything else on the subject, they may be of some value.

CAMBRIDGE, June, 1891.

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ITALIAN COMPOSITION.

PRONUNCIATION.

1. The Italian alphabet has the same letters as the English, except that *k*, *w*, *x*, and *y* do not occur in modern Italian.

2. The Italians distinguish seven vowels: *a*, close *e*, open *e*, *i*, close *o*, open *o*, *u*; each of which always has the same sound, no matter what may be its position in the word, and never tends, as do the English long vowels, to become a diphthong. Italian vowels are all pronounced very quickly; hence there is but little difference in quantity between accented and unaccented sounds. English-speaking students must carefully avoid drawling the accented and slighting the unaccented syllables; they should try to give to every Italian vowel about the length of *i* in "bitter."

A is nearly like *a* in "father": as *fava*, *canna*, *cassa*, *palla*.

E, close, is nearly like *a* in "fate": as *beve*, *vere*, *stelle*, *messe*.

E, open, may be formed by trying to pronounce *e* in "bell" with the mouth very wide open: as *bella*, *amena*, *fera*, *pensa*.

I is nearly like *ee* in "feet": as *miri, vini, fissi, spilli*.

O, close, is nearly like *o* in "mope": as *dopo, dove, bollo, sotto*.

O, open, is nearly like *aw* in "saw" pronounced with the mouth wide open: as *no, odi, poi, donna*.

U is nearly like *oo* in "boot": as *una, cura, nulla, ruppi*.

a. The letters *i* and *u* are sometimes used to represent consonant sounds (see 4); but in formulating rules they are always counted as vowels.

3. As close and open vowels are not distinguished in spelling, some rules are necessary:—

(1) Unaccented *e* and *o* are always close: as *mare*, "sea"; *amo*, "I love."

(2) *E* and *o* are close in all monosyllables* ending in a consonant: as *con*, "with"; *non*, "not"; *per*, "for."

(3) In monosyllables* and oxytones† ending in a vowel, final *e* is close, final *o* is open: as *che*, "what"; *me*, "me"; *re*, "king"; *credè*, "he believed"; *perchè*, "why"; *do*, "I give"; *Po*, "Po"; *sarò*, "I shall be"; *andò*, "he went." Exceptions: final *e* is open in *è* = "is," *re* = "re," interjections (as *aimè*, "alas"; *chè*, "nonsense"), proper names (as *Noè*, "Noah"), and foreign words (as *caffè*, "coffee"); final *o* is close in *lo* and *o*.

(4) Accented *e* and *o* are always open in the groups *ie* and *uo*: as *picde*, "foot"; *fuoco*, "fire." *E* and *o* standing for *ie* and *uo* are open: as *ven* = *viene*, "he comes"; *cor* = *cuore*, "heart."

* Not including shortened forms of words that regularly have more than one syllable.

† Words accented on the last syllable.

(5) In words that have always formed a part of the spoken language, accented *e* is nearly always close when it represents Latin \bar{e} or \check{z} , open when it represents Latin \bar{e} or æ ; accented *o* is nearly always close when it represents Latin \bar{o} or \check{y} , open when it represents Latin \bar{o} or *au*. In book words accented *e* and *o* are usually open.

In all cases not covered by the first three rules, the quality of *e* and *o* will be marked in this book, an acute accent (´) denoting the close, a circumflex (^) the open sound: as *avére*, "to have"; *méno*, "less"; *tiêne*, "he holds"; *liêto*, "happy"; *poêta*, "poet"; *óra*, "hour"; *mólto*, "much"; *buôno*, "good"; *pôco*, "little"; *môto*, "motion."

4. B, f, m, p, q, v are pronounced as in English.

C before *e* or *i* sounds like *ch* in "chin"; elsewhere it is always like English *k*: as *cima*, "top"; *cóme*, "how"; *dólce*, "sweet." **G** before *e* or *i* sounds like *g* in "gem"; elsewhere it is always like *g* in "go": as *gatto*, "cat"; *gênte*, "people"; *spingi*, "push."

a. A *cc* or a *gg* before *e* or *i* has merely the sound of *ch* in "chin" or *g* in "gem" prolonged: as *facce*, "faces"; *légge*, "law."

D, l, n, t are pronounced further forward in the mouth than in English; the tip of the tongue should touch the back of the upper front teeth: as *alto*, "high"; *dato*, "given"; *luna*, "moon"; *nudo*, "naked"; *tuôno*, "thunder."

H is always silent: as *ahi*, "oh!" *ha*, "he has."

I, unaccented, before a vowel, sounds like English *y*: as *iêri*, "yesterday"; *paio*, "pair"; *più*, "more." In the groups *cia*, *cio*, *ciu*, *gia*, *gio*, *giu*, an unaccented *i* serves only to show that the *c* or *g* is soft: as *faccia*,

“face”; *guancia*, “cheek”; *ciò*, “that”; *giù*, “down”; *mangia*, “eat”; *raggio*, “ray.”

J is merely another way of writing *i*.

N before a *q* or a hard *c* or *g* has the sound of English *ng*: as *banca* (*bang-ka*), “bank”; *dunque* (*dung-kwe*), “therefore”; *lungo* (*lung-go*), “long.”

R is always rolled, the point of the tongue vibrating against the teeth: as *caro*, “dear”; *rósso*, “red”; *per*, “for.” When *r* is double or followed by a consonant, the trill is prolonged: as *carro*, “cart”; *burro*, “butter”; *marróne*, “chestnut”; *carne*, “meat”; *pôrta*, “door.”

S is generally pronounced nearly like English *s* in “see,” but with a somewhat sharper sound: as *sô*, “I know”; *spillo*, “pin.”

Initial *s* before a sonant (*b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v*) has a sound intermediate between *s* and English *z*: as *sdrucchiolare*, “to slip”; *slitta*, “sleigh.”

A single *s* between vowels has, in most words, the sound of English *z*: as *caso*, “case”; *cáusa*, “cause”; *viso*, “face.” But in the following cases it is pronounced like *s* in “see,” “mason”:—

a. In *ásino, casa, Chiusi, còsa, così, desidèrio, naso, parasito, pèso, Pisa, piséllo, pôsa, ripôso, riso, susina*, and their derivatives, and in many uncommon words.

b. After the prefixes *de-, di-,* pre-, pro-, re-, ri-, tra-**: as *desistere, diségno, presumere, prosegùire, riservare, risòlvère, trasudare*.

c. In the adjective ending *-óso* and the adjective and substantive ending *-ése*: as *noiòso*, “troublesome”; *inglèse*, “English”; *mèse*, “month.” But in *cortèse, francèse, lucchèse, marchèse, paèse, palèse*, the *s* is like English *z*.

* Not to be confounded with *dis-, tras-*: *disonóre, trasandare*.

d. In the preterites and past participles of *chiêdere*, *chiùdere*, *nascòndere*, *pòrre*, *ràdere*, *rimanère*, *rispòndere*, *ròdere*, and all verbs in *-endere*; and in their compounds and derivatives: as *chièsi*, *socchiuso*, *nascòse*, *rispòsero*, *rasòio*, *rimase*, *corrispòsi*, *ròsero*, *accèsi*, *rèso*, *scèsa*. Exceptions to this rule are *deridere*, verbs in *-clùdere*, and derivatives of *ròdere*.

U, unaccented, before a vowel, sounds like English *u*: as *buòno*, "good"; *guardare*, "to look"; *può*, "he can."

Z and **zz** are generally pronounced like a long and vigorous *ts*: as *alzare*, "to lift"; *aziòne*, "action"; *prèzzo*, "price"; *zìo*, "uncle."

In the following cases, however, *z* and *zz* sound like a prolonged *dz*:—

a. In *azzurro*, *dozzina*, *mèzzo*, *pranzo*, *ribrèzzo*, *romanzo*, *zèlo*, and many less common words.

b. In verbs in *-izzare* (as *utilizzare*, "to utilize"); except *attizzare*, *dirizzare*, *guizzare*, *rizzare*, *stizzare*, and their compounds, and a few uncommon words.

5. The following combinations are to be noted:—

Ch (used only before *e* and *i*) is always like English *k*: as *fichi* (plural of *fico*, "fig"). **Sch** is like *sk*: as *schèrzo*, "sport."

Gh (used only before *e* and *i*) is always like English *g* in "go": as *aghi* (plural of *ago*, "needle").

Gli (written *gl* if the following vowel be *i*) is nearly like English *lli* in "million": as *figlio*, "son"; *figli*, "sons." But in *Ánglia*, *geroglífico*, *glicerina*, *negligere* and its derivatives, and a few uncommon words borrowed from the Greek or Latin, *gl* is like English *gl*.

Gn is nearly like *ni* in "onion": as *ògni*, "every."

Qu is always like *kw*: as *quésto*, "this."

Sc before *e* and *i* is nearly like *sh* in "ship": as *uscire*, "to go out." Before all other letters it is pronounced *sk*: as *scuôla*, "school"; *schérno*, "contempt."

6. Every letter in Italian is distinctly and separately sounded; the only exceptions are *h*, silent *i* (see **4**), and the combinations mentioned in **5**. Ex.: *arte*, "art"; *firma*, "signature"; *furto*, "theft"; *giórno*, "day"; *vérso*, "toward"; *andái*, "I went"; *áura*, "breeze"; *bugíe*, "lies"; *Eurôpa*, "Europe"; *mièi*, "my"; *paúra*, "fear"; *sentíi*, "I felt"; *suôì*, "his."

Where a double consonant is written, both letters must be sounded, the first at the end of the preceding, the second at the beginning of the following syllable: as *anno*, "year"; *babbo*, "father"; *fatto*, "done"; *mésso*, "put"; *quéllo*, "that." For *rr*, *zz*, and soft *cc* and *gg*, see **4**.

L, *m*, *n*, and *r*, when preceded by an accented vowel and followed by another consonant, are prolonged: as *alto* (*all-to*), "high"; *sempre* (*sémm-pré*), "always"; *tanto* (*tann-to*), "so much"; *parte* (*parr-te*), "part."

7. The accent is nearly always the same as in Latin. In this book it will always be noted. Of the signs written here, students are to use only the grave (`), which is placed on the last syllable of oxytones and on some monosyllables; Italian writers do not agree as to the use of the other marks.

8. Italian words are divided in such a way that, if possible, every syllable shall begin with a consonant: as *ta-vo-lí-no*, "table"; *frat-tán-to*, "meanwhile"; *al-l' uô-mo*, "to the man"; *nar-rá-re*, "to relate"; *mêz-zo*, "half"; *các-cia*, "hunt"; *ôg-gi*, "to-day."

In the groups *s* + consonant, consonant + *r*, *cl*, *fl*, *gl*, *pl*, and those mentioned in 5, both consonants belong to the following syllable. *I = y* and *u = w* go with the following vowel. *Ái, áu, ei, eu, oi* are not separated. Ex.: *al-l' áu-ra*, "to the breeze"; *a-vrò*, "I shall have"; *bi-só-gno*, "need"; *ca-sti-ghi*, "punishments"; *del-l' ác-qua*, "of the water"; *in-chiò-stro*, "ink"; *mièi*, "my"; *mi-glió-re*, "better"; *na-scó-sto*, "hidden"; *pá-dre*, "father"; *ri-flét-te-re*, "to reflect"; *te-á-tro*, "theatre"; *tuói*, "thy."

EXAMPLE.

Quándo è fréddo è invêrno. Néll' invêrno cáde la nêve, e
When it-is cold it-is winter. In-the winter falls the snow, and
 gli álberi sóno sênza fôglie e i giardini non háno fióri. Dópo,
the trees are without leaves and the gardens have-no flowers. Later,
 l'ária comíncia a riscaldáre, nêlle campágne si védono l'êrbe
the air begins to grow-warm, in-the fields are-seen grass
 e i fióri, négli ôrti náscono i baccèlli, i pisèlli, pôi le ciliêge;
and flowers, in-the gardens come-forth string-beans, peas, then cherries;
 gli uccèlli cántano, non si patisce piú fréddo, si sta veraménte
the birds sing, we-do-not-suffer any-more cold, we-are really
 bêne, e allóra è primavêra. Finisce la primavêra, comíncia
comfortable, and then it-is spring. Ends the spring, begins
 il cáldo; il sóle brúcia; nêlla campágna si védon le spíge del
the heat; the sun burns; in-the country we-see the ears of
 gráno, ci sóno tante bêlle frúttá, méle, pére, susíne, albicôcche,
corn, there are many fine fruits, apples, pears, plums, apricots,
 pêsche. Quésto têmpo si chiáma estáte. Il cáldo va vía, e
peaches. This time is-called summer. The heat goes away, and
 ritórna l'ária cóme nêlla primavêra; le víti són carícHe
becomes-again the air as in-the spring; the vines are laden
 d' úva, i fichi comínciano a dár-ci i lóro dólci frútti; ma a
with grapes, the fig-trees begin to give-us their sweet fruit; but
 pôco a pôco si rifá un pô' fréddo, gli álberi pêrdon le fôglie,
little by little it-grows-again a little cold, the trees lose their leaves,
 il vênto sóffia assái; e quésto têmpo si chiáma autúnno.
the wind blows hard; and this time is-called autumn.

PART I.

N.B. — The following twenty lessons furnish, in the form of references to the *Grammar*, a course of study in the rudiments of Italian. The numbers, which refer to paragraphs, are not supposed to include subdivisions in finer print that are not expressly mentioned. Each lesson is illustrated by an exercise.

LESSON 1.

Pronunciation* : 1 ; 2 ; 2, a ; 3 ; 4, including the fine print except S, d ; 5 ; 6 ; 7 ; 8. Pronounce all the examples several times.

EXERCISE I.

[Exercise in pronunciation. The words are to be found in the Italian-English vocabulary.]

1. Vi parlerò di Vittôrio Alfîeri, e ne ammirerete la forte
I-shall-speak-to-you of Victor Alfieri, and you-will-admire-his strong
e costante volontà. Egli era nato nel mille settecento quaranta-
and firm will. He was born in 1749
nove di nobile famiglia piemontese¹: era conte. Allora si
of a-noble family of-Piedmont: he-was a-count. Then people-
credéva che bastasse essere nobili per valer qualcosa; perciò
believed that it-sufficed to-be noble in-order-to be-worth something; therefore
i più dei nobili non studiavano, o studiavano alla peggio, perchè
most of-the nobles did-not-study, or studied carelessly, because
tanto la nobiltà dava loro diritto alle cariche e agli onori, anche
their-mere-rank gave them a-right to offices and to honors, even
se erano ignoranti. L'Alfîeri, da giovinetto, fu messo a studiare
if they-were ignorant. Alfieri, as a-lad, was put to study

* These numbers refer to the third edition of the *Grammar* (1891). Persons using the older editions can refer to the first chapter of this *Composition*.

all' Accadèmia di Torino; ma egli non qualche anno ne uscì
at-the Academy of Turin; but he after a-few-years came-out
 senza saper nulla di nulla, non ostante, che avesse un bel-
without knowing anything-at-all, notwithstanding that he-had a fine
 l'ingegno, perchè nè anche l'ingegno può valere senza lo studio.
mind, because not even talent can avail without study.

Uscito pertanto dall' Accadèmia viaggiò per l'Italia, la
Having-come-out, then, from-the Academy, he-travelled through Italy,
 Francia e l'Inghilterra.
France, and England.

2. Giunto all' età di ventisette anni, aprì, come si dice,
Having-arrived at-the age of 27 years, he-opened, as people-say,
 gli occhi, e s'accorse della sua ignoranza. Vittòrio si vergognò,
his-eyes, and became-aware of his ignorance. Victor was-thoroughly-
 altamente di sè stesso; sperò che studiando avrèbbe potuto
ashamed of himself; he-hoped that by-studying he-might
 giovare all' onore d'Italia; e allora féce il generoso¹ propòsito
add to-the glory of Italy; and then he-made the lofty resolve
 di mutar vita: determinò di abbandonare gli usi e i costumi
to change his-life: he-determined to give-up the habits and the customs
 della nobile gioventù dei suoi tempi, di lasciar tutto per
of-the noble youth of his times, to leave everything in-order-to
 istudiare. A far dei buoni propòsiti ci vuol poco; il forte
study. To make good resolutions takes but-little; the difficulty
 sta nel mantenerli. E non è mica un affar di nulla, quando una
lies in keeping-them. And it-is-not at-all an easy-matter, when a
 persona per lungo corso di anni ha contratto certe abitudini
person through a-long course of years has formed certain habits
 e certi costumi, e si è avvezzata a vivere in tal modo,
and certain customs, and has-accustomed-himself to living in such a-way,
 non è mica, dico, un affar di nulla un bel giorno mutar vita,
it-is-not at-all, I-say, an easy-matter one fine day to-change one's-life,
 e diventár uomo tutto affatto diverso da quello di prima.
and become a-man entirely different from one's-former-self.

3. Grandi sforzi dovè fare Vittòrio Alfieri per mutar vita:
Great efforts Victor-Alfieri-had-to-make to change his-life:
 vi basti sapere che siccome non si sentiva tanta forza d'animo
suffice-it-to-say that as he-did-not-feel so-much strength of mind
 da proseguire² a studiare, allorchè per le sue abitudini avrèbbe
as-to continue to study, when from-force-of-habit he-would-

sentíto il desidêrio³ d'uscír di cása³ e di andáre a divertírsi,
have-felt the desire of going-out and going to amuse-himself,
 l'Alfiêri si facéva dal servitóre legáre álla poltróna. È véro
Alfieri had-himself tied-by-his-servant to-his arm-chair. It-is true
 che a pôco a pôco la volontà prése⁴ il di sópra: a pôco a
that little by little his will got the upper-hand: little by
 pôco, s'intênde, l'Alfiêri non êbbe piú bisógno di ricórrere a
little, you-understand, Alfieri had-no-more need of resorting to
 quèsti mèzzi⁵; e ciò appúnto prôva quánto è véro che nùlla
this means; and this just proves how-true-it-is that nothing
 è difficile a chi vuòle. Così³ l'Alfiêri che si mise a studiáre
is hard to him-who wills. Thus Alfieri, who began to study
 a véntisette ánni, púre potè arriváre ad êssere il piú brávo
at 27 years, was-yet-able to-come to be the best
 scrittóre di tragédie dell' Itália; ed è úna delle glòrie del
writer of tragedies in Italy; and he-is one of-the glories of
 nôstro paése.¹ Ma se quándo êbbe fáto il proponiménto di
our country. But if, when he-had made the resolve to
 mutár víta e di studiáre, l'Alfiêri, conoscêndo quánti sfôrzi
change his-life and to study, Alfieri, knowing what efforts
 gli ci sarèbber volúti per mantenére la proméssa, invéce di
it-would-require to keep his promise, instead of
 fársi legáre álla poltróna avésse détto: *non mi riésce*, nè
having-himself-tied to-his arm-chair, had said "I-can't," neither
 égli sarèbbe diventáto quell' uòmo sómmo che fu, nè
would-he-have-become that great-man that he-was, nor
 l' Itália potrèbbe óra vantáre un cosi³ gránde poêta.
could-Italy now boast-of such-a great poet.

¹ See 4, S, c. ² See 4, S, b. ³ See 4, S, a. ⁴ S as in "mason." ⁵ See 4, Z, a.

LESSON 2.

Èssere and *avère*: 53, a, b; 54, 1, 2, 3; 51, 2; 80, 1; 76.

EXERCISE 2.

[The words and phrases are to be found in the first paragraph of Exercise 1.]

1. He is a count. — 2. They are noble. — 3. You would be a count. — 4. We shall be noble. — 5. You have been ignorant. —

6. We shall have had the office.¹— 7. They had had offices and honors.— 8. You are ignorant because you have not studied.²— 9. He had³ the office¹ because he had been a count.— 10. People don't think⁴ that he has⁵ a great mind.— 11. He has had the office,¹ and therefore he has not studied.²— 12. You would have had the office,¹ if you had⁶ studied.²— 13. People thought that he was⁶ born in 1749.— 14. If we had⁶ studied,² we should not be ignorant.— 15. If you were⁶ ignorant, you would be put⁸ to study.— 16. Even if we are ignorant, we shall have offices and honors, because we have been noble.— 17. Although they are⁵ of noble family, they are not ignorant, because they have studied.²— 18. I was⁷ noble, but I was³ put to study, because, as a lad, I had⁷ a great mind.— 19. Although we had⁶ not travelled,⁹ we should not have been ignorant, if we had⁶ studied.²— 20. If you have travelled,⁹ you will have offices and honors, although you have⁵ not studied,² because you will not be ignorant.

¹ *La carica.* ² *Studiato.* ³ Preterite. ⁴ *Non si crede* (see 86). ⁵ Pres. subj. ⁶ Imp. subj. ⁷ Imp. ind. ⁸ *Messi.* ⁹ *Viaggiato.*

LESSON 3.

Parlare and *credere*: 59; 59, a; 60 (the list of verbs at the top of p. 58 need not be learned); 62; 77; 77, a; 54, d.

EXERCISE 3.

[Based on the first two paragraphs of Exercise 1.]

1. I shall not leave Italy.— 2. They determined¹ to become noble.— 3. They would not leave France.— 4. He will be ashamed of himself.— 5. Let them leave² England.— 6. It is enough to abandon certain habits.— 7. He doesn't believe that Alfieri is ashamed² of himself.— 8. They did not believe³ that we were studying.⁴— 9. They hoped³ that they would travel through France.— 10. He did not believe³ that we were studying.⁴—

11. They speak to you of Victor, and you admire his strong will. — 12. I shall not believe that you have² changed your way of living. — 13. If we spoke⁴ to you of Victor, you would admire his firm will. — 14. Do not believe that the customs of aristocratic youth increase² the glory of Italy. — 15. Study, and you will become an entirely different man from what you are. — 16. We abandoned¹ the habits of aristocratic youth, and travelled¹ through France and England. — 17. Let him not believe² that we admire² the customs of his times. — 18. They think that studying is enough² to change one's mode of life. — 19. If I believed⁴ that studying was⁴ enough, I should abandon the customs of youth. — 20. If I had⁴ not travelled, I should not believe that most of the aristocrats leave² everything in order to study.

¹ Preterite.

² Pres. subj.

³ Imp. ind.

⁴ Imp. subj.

LESSON 4.

Regular verbs : **59** ; **59, a** ; **60** ; **61** ; **62** ; **63** ; **72** ; **75** ; read **47**.

EXERCISE 4.

[Based on the third paragraph of Exercise 1.]

1. We know Alfieri. — 2. They amuse themselves. — 3. Let them tie¹ themselves to the arm-chair. — 4. They will know the best writer in Italy. — 5. Feel a desire to make great efforts. — 6. They tied² themselves to the arm-chair. — 7. He knew³ what efforts it would cost him. — 8. Changing one's way of living isn't enough. — 9. It wasn't enough³ for you to go on studying. — 10. When he studies, he doesn't feel a desire to amuse himself.⁴ — 11. By⁵ studying you will come to be one of the glories of our country. — 12. If he tied⁶ himself to the arm-chair, he would feel a desire to study. — 13. As he no longer needs to resort to this means, let him amuse¹ himself. — 14. As he didn't amuse³ himself, he felt² a desire to go out of doors. — 15. If you knew⁶

Alfieri, you would feel a desire to change your mode of life. — 16. If he felt⁶ strong-minded enough to study, he would become the greatest writer in Italy. — 17. Change your way of living, and you will feel a desire to become a great poet. — 18. It isn't true that he knows¹ what efforts it will cost him. — 19. If we had⁶ not felt a desire to go out of doors, we should not know such a great poet. — 20. By⁵ amusing himself,⁴ he will come, little by little, to need to make great efforts.

¹ Pres. subj. ² Pret. ³ Imp. ind. ⁴ Add *si* to the end of the verb. ⁵ Omit. ⁶ Imp. subj.

LESSON 5.

Articles and nouns: **9**; **10**, *a, b*; **11**; **12**; **12**, *a*; **14**, *a, b*; **15**; **17**; **18**; **19** (in general, nouns in *o* are masculine, nouns in *a* or *u* are feminine); **22**; **23**; **24**; **25**.

EXERCISE 5.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. A corner. — 2. Some corners. — 3. Some rooms. — 4. The corner of a room. — 5. We are in the corner of the room. — 6. A man in a room. — 7. The man is in the room. — 8. The men are in the rooms. — 9. I have a gun. — 10. You have the gun. — 11. With the guns. — 12. A city. — 13. To the city and for the cities. — 14. Some birds on a branch. — 15. The birds are on the branches of the trees. — 16. The roots of the trees in the wood. — 17. The days of the month. — 18. The months of a year. — 19. The weeks of the year. — 20. For the countries of the earth. — 21. The prisons in the cities of the kings. — 22. With the son of the uncle.¹ — 23. The uncles¹ are with the fathers of the boys. — 24. The poem² is written³ by the boy's uncle. — 25. The words are in the poem² written³ by the two poets.⁴

¹ *Zio*.

² *Poëma*, m.

³ *Scritto*.

⁴ *Poëta*.

LESSON 6.

Adjectives and pronouns: **26**; **27**; **28**; **29**; **30**; **31**; **33**; **43**; **43, a**; **44**; **45**.

EXERCISE 6.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. The poor are always unfortunate. — 2. The high trees are far from the great cities. — 3. The most beautiful plant has the smallest flower. — 4. The largest villa is mine, the smallest is his, and the lowest is theirs. — 5. Many good fathers are now poorer, but their boys and their girls¹ are always honest. — 6. Who were the good girls¹ who spöke to the unhappy sailor? — 7. Whose are the big clubs of which the little boy spoke? — 8. Which are the hard² lessons³ that our poor boys finished in two days? — 9. What is the beautiful story her little girls¹ believe? — 10. In what far part of your great city are the rooms of the honest merchant, to whom the largest ships of the world belong⁴?

¹ Ragazza.

² Difficile.

³ Lezione, f.

⁴ Appartengono.

LESSON 7.

Irregular verbs; *andare*: **64**; **65**; **66**; **66, b**; **67**; **92**; **92, a, b, c, d** (new edition); **92, 1**.

EXERCISE 7.

[Based on the third paragraph of Exercise 1.]

1. Keep on studying. — 2. We resorted¹ to this means. — 3. You went² out of doors. — 4. They were beginning¹ to study. — 5. Go and have yourself³ tied to the arm-chair. — 6. Let them go and amuse themselves. — 7. You no longer resort to this means. — 8. Let us go and amuse ourselves.⁴ — 9. We knew² what efforts would be necessary. — 10. We went² and tied ourselves⁴ to the

arm-chairs. — 11. When I go to study, I do not need to resort to these means. — 12. Alfieri went² and had himself tied to the arm-chair. — 13. By⁵ going to study, we shall come to be great poets. — 14. When I felt¹ a desire to go out of doors, I used to go¹ and study. — 15. If our will got⁶ the upper hand, we should go and study. ~~A~~ 16. If we went⁶ and studied, we should not need to change our mode of life. — 17. When your will gets⁷ the upper hand, you will go and study. — 18. If Alfieri had⁸ gone to amuse himself, Italy would not now have so great a poet. — 19. When they go and study, they no longer need to have themselves tied to their arm-chairs. — 20. If they kept⁶ their promise, they would not need to have themselves tied to the arm-chair.

¹ Imp. ind. ² Pret. ³ *Vi.* ⁴ *Ci.* ⁵ Omit. ⁶ Imp. subj. ⁷ Future.
⁸ Imp. subj. of *essere*.

LESSON 8.

Irregular verbs of the first conjugation : **92**, 1, 2, 3, 4 ; **78**, *d* ; read **79**, *b*.

EXERCISE 8.

[Based on Exercise 1.]

1. Let us give them the offices. — 2. We have made good resolutions. — 3. They had not given the office to Alfieri. — 4. I don't go and study: I am¹ talking. — 5. We shall be¹ admiring Alfieri's tragedies. — 6. If I made² good resolutions, I should go and study. ~~/~~ 7. I don't think that the difficulty lies³ in making good resolutions. — 8. If he were¹ always⁴ talking, he would not do anything.⁵ — 9. Do everything, but don't go and live in such a way. — 10. We do not believe that rank gives³ them a right to everything. — 11. By⁶ giving them everything, he would be able to change his mode of life. — 12. You used to go⁷ and study, and that gave⁷ you⁸ a right to the greatest honors. — 13. If you went² and amused yourself,⁸ they would not give you the office. —

14. They used to make⁷ good resolutions, but the difficulty was⁷ in keeping them. — 15. If we gave² them the office, the difficulty would be in making them study. — 16. By⁶ resolving to abandon the customs of aristocratic youth, he would do himself⁹ honor. — 17. When you make¹⁰ a good resolution, you will go and study; and then they will give you⁸ everything. — 18. Let them resolve to study, and let them go to the Academy of Turin. — 19. Their rank gives them a right to offices, even if they do not resolve to change their way of living. — 20. He did not resolve¹¹ to study, but went¹¹ and amused himself; and therefore they did not give¹¹ him offices nor honors.

¹ Use *stare*. ² Imp. subj. ³ Pres. subj. ⁴ *Sempre*. ⁵ *Nulla*. ⁶ Omit.
⁷ Imp. ind. ⁸ *Vi*. ⁹ *Si*. ¹⁰ Future. ¹¹ Pret.

LESSON 9.

Conjunctive personal pronouns: **46**; **47**; **48** (study this paragraph with the greatest care); **48**, *a, b, c*; **49**; **50**; **86**.

EXERCISE 9.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. He will finish it. — 2. I speak to myself. — 3. You believe one another. — 4. The boys have the same clubs that belong¹ to us. — 5. Speak of it to them. — 6. We speak of them to him. — 7. Your poor father had a beautiful carriage: he sent² it to me. — 8. You have a large plant: give it to me. — 9. The Italian had some ^{birds} (rings) he sent² them to you. — 10. I speak to him: he believes me. — 11. I begin to³ speak to them. — 12. You have some parrots: give them to him. — 13. He had a bird: he sent² it to them. — 14. I have sent² it to her. — 15. You have some little birds: give me some.

¹ *Appartengono*.

² Use *mandare*.

³ *A*.

LESSON 10.

Disjunctive personal pronouns: **51**; **51**, *b*; **52**; **73**; **74**; review Lesson 9.

EXERCISE 10.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. He spoke of it to us, to you, and to them. — 2. They believe us. — 3. They speak of themselves, and we speak of ourselves. — 4. She has finished it. — 5. Who will speak with me? — 6. You are very good, Mr. B. — 7. I speak to you, little boy, and to him. — 8. He is the boy of whom I spoke. — 9. Madam,¹ you have been² very unfortunate. — 10. Little boys, you will be surprised. — 11. I begin, Mr. B., to believe your ^{words} story. — 12. They have spoken of it to us and to you. — 13. Do not think of³ them: think of³ her. — 14. Will you speak of it to him or to me? — 15. Mr. B. and Mr. D., you are unfortunate: the great trees near your villa belong to two merchants, and not to you.

¹ *Signóra.*

² Fem.

³ *A.*

LESSON 11.

Irregular verbs of the second conjugation: **92**, 5-14; **57**; **54**, *a*.

EXERCISE 11.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. We have had¹ to keep still: we do not know his name. — 2. It fell² and lay² three days on the ground. — 3. He was sitting³ in the room where his brother lay.³ — 4. When I see⁴ them, I shall have¹ to keep still, because I do not know their names. — 5. He saw² me, but I didn't suit² him. — 6. Do you know where he is sitting? — 7. They are lying under the table: don't you see them? — 8. If I saw⁵ him, I should have¹ to speak to him. —

9. They will not know where we have seen them. — 10. See her : she doesn't know that we have⁶ come back. — 11. Has she seen these plants? Do they suit her? — 12. He doesn't believe ~~that~~^I know⁷ his name. — 13. Let us see where they are going. — 14. It lies there, where it has⁶ fallen. — 15. When I saw² that they had² fallen, I was silent.² — 16. You saw² my coat : how⁸ did it suit you? — 17. If we had⁵ seen them fall, we should know where they are. — 18. He didn't believe³ that they were lying⁵ on the table. — 19. They don't believe that you see⁷ them. — 20. If they keep still, we shall not know where they have been.

¹ Use *dovère*. ² Pret. ³ Imp. ind. ⁴ Future. ⁵ Imp. subj. ⁶ Use *essere*. ⁷ Pres. subj. ⁸ *Cóme*.

LESSON 12.

Irregular verbs of the second conjugation : **92, 5-23 : 57 ; 45, c.**

EXERCISE 12.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. My eyes pain me ; I don't want to stay. — 2. We shall ~~not~~^{not} be able to persuade him ; he doesn't want to keep still. — 3. If we were not able¹ to stay, it would grieve him very much.¹ — 4. They were in the habit³ of staying⁴ five days. — 5. If he were holding¹ it, he would let⁵ it fall. — 6. They seem large, but they cannot be good. — 7. He wanted⁶ to go, but he could⁶ not ; I held⁶ him. — 8. You will not persuade me : I shall not be willing to do it. — 9. We saw⁶ them : they are not worth anything. — 10. If he doesn't want to stay, I'll hold him. — 11. He remained three days, because his head pained³ him. — 12. It grieved⁶ me but I had⁶ to do it. — 13. I don't believe that it hurts⁸ him much.² — 14. If you wish it, they will stay with you. — 15. I have seen them this year ; they seemed⁶ very little to me : I should have thought that they were not worth¹ anything.⁷ — 16. You do not

believe that he is willing⁸ to stay. — 17. If you wanted¹ to stay, you wouldn't be able to sit down. — 18. If you don't believe that I can⁸ keep still, don't remain here. — 19. He cannot stay: he has to go and study. — 20. Let them remain there, if they don't want to come back.

¹ *Imp. subj.* ² *Molto.* ³ *Imp. ind.* ⁴ 'Of staying' = '(to) stay.' ⁵ *Lasciare.* ⁶ *Venire.* ⁷ *Niente.* ⁸ *Pres. subj.*

LESSON 13.

Auxiliary verbs: **53**, *a, b*; **54**; **54**, *a, b, c, d, e*; **55** (old edition, **54**, *g*); **57**; read the synopses in **56**.

EXERCISE 13.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

I shall have finished the poem. — 2. They had built¹ a city. — 3. We should have spoken.² — 4. He will have gone. — 5. You would have come.³ — 6. The poor boys who have come³ to the city have spoken of it to their mothers. — 7. We have finished our questions, but they have been very short. — 8. The villas, which the boy's father has built¹ are the most beautiful in the world. — 9. The great⁴ duke has gone to speak to the unhappy sailors who have come³ to our city. — 10. If I had⁵ come,³ they would have sent me to the city. — 11. I do not believe that he has⁶ come.³ — 12. We should not have believed that you had⁵ spoken of it to him. — 13. If I had⁵ spoken of it, he would have sent it to me. — 14. If they had⁵ sent it to her, she would have come³ to speak of it to me. — 15. We believed that the largest prisons in the city had⁵ been built¹ by an unhappy king, whose father was an Italian duke.

¹ Use *costruire*. ² Two translations. ³ *Venire*, p.p. *venuto*, aux. *essere*. See **29**, *c*. ⁵ *Imp. subj.* ⁶ *Pres. subj.*

LESSON 14.

Regular verbs : **58** ; **58**, *a* ; **59** ; **59**, *a* ; **60** ; **61** ; **62** ; **63** ;
read **77**, *d, f, g, h*.

EXERCISE 14.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

2. 1. The year ends with December. — 2. We speak of these things, but you don't believe us. — 3. I don't believe that the year ends¹ with December. — 4. Finish all the things that you have begun. — 5. He didn't believe² that we felt³ the heat. — 6. You related⁴ many things, but I didn't believe⁴ them all. — 7. They feel the heat, but they don't observe the smoke. — 8. If he hastened,³ they would flee. — 9. The water boils, but we don't feel the heat. — 10. What prevents us from⁵ observing these objects? — 11. Let us hasten : they will eat⁶ everything. — 12. If I repeated³ these things, you would learn them. — 13. Let them believe everything : they will not prevent me from⁵ thinking. — 14. You haven't learned those things : I repeat them to you. — 15. You don't believe that he repeats¹ everything. — 16. Observe them : they are hastening ; where are they fleeing? — 17. I didn't finish it : they prevented⁴ me from⁵ hastening. — 18. If he thought³ that you were not observing³ him, he would eat⁶ everything. — 19. Learn everything, and repeat it to me in⁷ two days. — 20. We shall study three years ; by⁸ studying we shall learn everything.

¹ Pres. subj. ² Imp. ind. ³ Imp. subj. ⁴ Pret. ⁵ *Di*, with infin. ⁶ *Man-
giare*. ⁷ *Fra*. ⁸ Omit.

LESSON 15.

Irregular verbs of the third conjugation : **92**, Third Conjugation, one-third of the verbs ; **69** ; **70**.

EXERCISE 15.

[Based on the first paragraph of Exercise 1. The forms of irregular verbs not yet learned may be found in the List.]

\ If I should speak¹ to you of Victor, you would admire his strong, firm will. ²He was born² in 1749, of a noble family of Piedmont; he is a count. ³Nowadays³ we don't believe that being noble is enough⁴ to make us worth something; therefore most young men study, and are worth something, because they know that, if they are ignorant, their rank alone will not give them a right to offices and honors. ⁴But Victor, as a lad, studied carelessly; and, although he has⁴ a fine mind, he is ignorant, and doesn't know anything at all. ⁵We sent him to the Academy of Turin. ⁶But he didn't know that talent is of no use without study; and a few years later he came out without having studied nor even travelled, and without knowing that study is worth something. ⁷He didn't admire the Academy, and he didn't speak of it; he couldn't study, and he didn't know anything at all, because he thought it was enough to have a fine mind. ⁸He was noble, but they didn't give² him offices nor honors, because he was ignorant.

¹ Imp. subj.

² Pret.

³ *Oggidì.*

⁴ Pres. subj.

LESSON 16.

Irregular verbs of the third conjugation: **92**, Third Conjugation, second third; **87**; **88**; **89**.

EXERCISE 16.

[Based on the second paragraph of Exercise 1. The forms of irregular verbs not yet learned may be found in the List.]

\ He arrived at the age of twenty-seven, and then, one fine day, he opened his eyes. ¹Now¹ he is thoroughly ashamed of himself, and hopes that by changing his mode of life he will be able to become

an entirely different man from what he has been. ³ He has perceived his ignorance, and has resolved to give up the habits that he has formed during a long course of years; he has determined to accustom himself to study. ⁴ He says to himself: "It will not cost much to make good resolutions; the difficulty will be in keeping them. ⁵ But I shall keep them — I shall accustom myself to living in an entirely different way from formerly — I shall leave everything in order to study. ⁶ I resolve to change my mode of life. It will be no small matter, because I have lived hitherto² in an entirely different way; and when we live in such a way, we form certain customs — but I shall not notice it: by studying and keeping my good resolutions I shall accustom myself to such a life. ⁷ I will do it. ⁸ I should like to be a credit to Italy. ⁹ I perceive my ignorance, and I am ashamed of myself."

¹ *Adesso.*

² *Finora.*

LESSON 17.

Irregular verbs of the third conjugation: **92**, Third Conjugation, all the verbs.

EXERCISE 17.

[Based on the third paragraph of Exercise 1.]

Victor knew that he would have to make great efforts, that it wasn't enough to feel a desire to study, and that he would have need of great strength of mind; but he said¹ to himself that little by little his will would get the upper hand, and that by continuing to study he would come to be a good writer. He understood and perceived what efforts it would cost him; but he resolved to change his mode of life, and he kept his promise. It is true that it cost him great efforts. He no longer went² out of doors. When he felt a desire to amuse himself instead of studying, he had to have himself tied to his arm-chair. But little by little he became a great poet, and came to have no more need of having

himself tied. Then³ he knew that he had got the upper hand, and said¹ to himself: "I shall not resort to this means any longer: I have no more need of it. I shall begin to study, I shall resolve to go on, and I shall keep my promise. I can and will do it. I have changed my way of living. It has been hard — I know what efforts it has cost me; but now⁴ I shall not tie myself any more. I make promises and keep them: my will has got the upper hand."

¹ *Dicéva.*² *Usciva.*³ *Allóra.*⁴ *Óra.*

LESSON 18.

Personal pronouns: **46**; **47**; **47, a**; **48**; **48, a, b, c, d**; **49**; **50**; **51**; **51, b**; **52**; **55** (old edition, **54, g**).

EXERCISE 18.

Grammar, Exercises 11, 13, 15, 19: relate these stories in the first person, as they would be told respectively by Niccolino, Giorgetto, Enrico, and Agostino.

LESSON 19.

Irregular verbs of the fourth conjugation: **92**, Fourth Conjugation, through *morire*; **82**; **84**; **91, a**.

EXERCISE 19.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. See Naples¹ and then die. — 2. They opened the window. — 3. Let them cover themselves and remain covered. — 4. We don't open the door; the wind has opened it. — 5. If I sew all² day, I shall die. — 6. They have built a great village. — 7. If they die, we shall bury them in the grove. — 8. I don't believe that you are dying.³ — 9. What are they filling? They offer me water. —

10. The boy has died, and his parents are burying him. — 11. He will fill it, and then he will offer it to you. — 12. Our friends, who died last year, are buried in the wood. — 13. Do you believe that he is building³ a villa? — 14. If I suffered⁴ as my parents have suffered, I should die. — 15. While they were building⁵ the city, many men died. — 16. He suffered⁵ always, because he didn't digest⁵ the food. — 17. Offer him bread: perhaps he will digest it. — 18. We suffer — we are too unfortunate: let us die. — 19. I eat⁶ this bread because you have offered it to me; but I don't digest it. — 20. If he dies, he will not be buried, but the birds will cover him with⁷ leaves.

¹ *Nápoli.* ² 'All the.' ³ Pres. subj. ⁴ Imp. subj. ⁵ Imp. ind. ⁶ *Man-
gidre.* ⁷ *Di.*

LESSON 20.

Irregular verbs of the fourth conjugation: **92**, Fourth Conjugation, all the verbs.

EXERCISE 20.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. You tell it to me, but I don't hear you. — 2. I go out every day. — 3. Hear me: I shall tell you everything. — 4. We went up, but our friends didn't come. — 5. He tells me that they have¹ come. — 6. He opens the door, but he doesn't go out. — 7. I tell you that he will come. — 8. Thus speaking, I open the door and go out. — 9. They told him that you would come. — 10. He built himself a villa in the grove, and then he died. — 11. We told them that he had built a villa. — 12. We come, we go up, and we come out, but we don't disappear. — 13. We have told him that you are coming. — 14. I come here to see everything: they are building me a villa. — 15. If I told² you everything, you would die. — 16. You³ have opened the door; but if you³ go out, you³ die. — 17. They come and disappear. Where do they go? Tell me, do

they all die? — 18. I don't believe that they are going up.⁴ Let them come, and they shall hear me. I shall say to them: "I came, I saw, I conquered."⁵ — 19. He says that he will come; he comes; he disappears; and we do not know where he has¹ gone. — 20. He came — I heard him open the door; he went up, and then he disappeared. I came out, but I did not see him: he had¹ died. We came here to find him, and we buried him in the wood.

¹ Use *essere*. ² Imp. subj. ³ Second pers. sing. ⁴ Pres subj. ⁵ *Vincere*, irreg. verb.

PART II.

N.B. — It is supposed that students, before beginning this Part, have reviewed the whole *Grammar*, learning the portions that were not included in the twenty lessons of Part I. The words contained in the Italian texts are to be found in the Italian-English vocabulary. The exercises are to be written with the help of these texts and of the grammar, but without the use of a dictionary: each exercise is based upon the preceding text.

TEXT 1.

[From *La cartolina postale*, by Colómbi.]

Ho venticinque ánni, tre mési e ventidúe giòrni. Ma, al púnto in cúi comíncia quéstó raccónto, avévo soltánto venticinque ánni, tre mési e quíndici giòrni. Mi chiámo Cêlso Cêlsi. Un nóme che mi fu sêmpre antipático, perchè fin dálla mía infánzia, diêde luôgo ad úna quantità di complimenti che non capívo; cóme ad esêmpio: “Sarái un Cêlso di nóme e di fáto,” “Speríamo che diventerái un véro Cêlso,” ecc., ecc. E confêssó che ánche a quést’ óra non ne capísco di piú. Mi sta sêmpre in cuôre il propôsito d’ andáre álla bibliotêca per cercáre nell’ enciclopédia chi fósse Cêlso, ma non ne ho mái trováto il mométo.

EXERCISE 1.

My name has always been¹ Celsus, but I’m not the Celsus whom you know.² What?³ You admit that you don’t know⁴ who Celsus is? I’ve known² him from infancy. Go to the library — look in the encyclopædias. What?³ You haven’t had time to? You hate encyclopædias? You have gone to three

libraries, and have never found him? It's to be hoped⁵ that you will hunt further; because if⁶ you don't know who Celsus was, you will not understand this story. My uncle,⁷ from the moment he learned⁴ that the true Celsus wrote⁸ an encyclopædia, has always hoped that I should be a Celsus in name and in fact; and he has always meant to give me a library. This intention has given rise to a lot of compliments, such as: "I hope that you, too, will become a Celsus." You will find them in my stories. I'm only twenty-two years old, and I've never written⁸ an encyclopædia, but I should begin even now, if⁶ I had time.

¹ Perfect. ² *Conoscere.* ³ *Cóme.* ⁴ *Sapére.* ⁵ *Sperdre* takes either indic. or subj. ⁶ *Se.* ⁷ *Zio.* ⁸ *Scrivere.*

TEXT 2.

Non ricôrdo d' avér vedúti i mièi genitóri. Quánto più lúngi arríva la mía memòria, védo me bambíno in cása d' úno zío che avéva per me le tenerézze, e le cùre delicáte, e le compiacênze, e le ambizióni d' úna mámma. Mi narrò, appéna potéi comprênderlo, che il mio bábbo éra ufficiále nélla marína mercantíle. Avéva conosciúto la mámma álle bagnatúre di Viaréggio; si érano amáti e sposáti. Tútto codésto duránte la stagióne déi bágni. Nell' autúnno seguênte il mio bábbo avéva dovúto separársi dálla giòvane spòsa, ed imbarcársi pe' suói affári sull' Adriático. E non éra tornáto più. La fêbbre giálla lo avéva còlto ed ucciso, sêi mési dópo.

EXERCISE 2.

My parents became acquainted at Viareggio: as soon as they saw each other, they fell in love, and the next autumn they married. Six months later, my father, who had business at Marseilles,¹ was obliged to leave his wife, and go aboard ship at Genoa;² as soon as he had³ arrived, a fever seized him, and the unfortunate⁴ young man never came back. All this my uncle told⁵ me six years⁶ later. This⁶ uncle saw me as a child in my father's house,

and he has always⁶ treated me with the tenderness and indulgence of a mother. I have never⁶ been able to comprehend why⁶ he loves me so much,⁷ and even now⁶ I can't understand⁶ it. He had been an officer in the navy. During the summer season he used to return to Viareggio, where⁸ he had made the acquaintance of my mother, and twenty-five⁶ days⁶ later he would leave me and embark for the Adriatic. As far back as he could remember, he couldn't recollect having known his father, who had been killed by the yellow fever at the sea-side. In his childhood⁶ he had had to leave his mother, whom he had never seen again. He had never⁶ married; but⁶ for me he had all the ambition and all the delicate attention of a true⁶ father.

¹ *Marsiglia.* ² *Génova.* ³ Omit 'he had.' ⁴ *Sventurato.* ⁵ Insert 'it.'
⁶ See preceding lesson. ⁷ *Tanto.* ⁸ *Dove.*

TEXT 3.

L'único fratêllo del mío bábbò, negoziánte d' òlio álla Spêzia, êra accórso prêssò la pòvera mámma a Viarêggio, portatóre délla triste notízia, e vi êra rimásto testimònio délla môrte délla védova e délla mía náscita. M' avéva cercáto úna nutríce, m' avéva trasportáto con lêi a cása súa, e avéva profúso a me tútto il tesòro d' affêtto che la mancánza déi sóli parênti che avésse lasciáva inêrte nel sùo cuòre. A me la gentíle deferênza, i môdi carezzévoli con cúí soléva trattáre la mía mámma; a me, piú tárdis, la fránca ed espansíva cordialità e l' indulgênza amichévole che usáva col fratêllo. Assúnta, la mía nutríce, êra divenúta súbito pártè integránte délla famíglija; ed a quést' óra è perfêttaménte convínta di trovársi a cása súa, e mío zío divíde quést' opinióne, che ío cêrto non penserêi a discútere.

EXERCISE 3.

The only relative that I had left¹ was my uncle, a brother of my poor father. As soon as² he heard³ the news of my birth and of the sad death of my mother, he hastened to my nurse, who had

been the only witness of the poor widow's death. This nurse was a relative of my uncle's family, and she lavished upon me all the indulgence and all the wealth of affection that a mother could² have shown. †She¹ was a widow and had no children.⁴ It was upon me that she bestowed the genuine cordiality and the unrestrained affection which the lack of a family had left inactive in her heart ; it is I that enjoy, even² now, the gentle manners and the friendly deference with which she would have treated her own⁵ son.⁴ † She is perfectly sure she loves² me like² a mother, and this opinion I have always² shared.⁶ † My uncle, as soon as² he heard³ that I had remained with her, hastened at once to find us, and carried us to his house, where² we afterwards became really a part of the family. † We should never² have dreamed of getting ourselves a house elsewhere.⁷ For² me my uncle had become a true² father ; for² Assunta⁸ (this is the name² of the nurse) he had become a brother. He was always² in the habit of treating us as² if² we were in our own house.

¹ 'That remained to me.' ² See preceding lessons. ³ *Sapère.* ⁴ *Figlio.*
⁵ *Pròprio.* ⁶ Insert 'it.' ⁷ *Allròve.* ⁸ 'The Assunta.'

TEXT 4.

Pàre ch' io non ábbia gránde ingyéno. Nélle mie reminiscénze di scuòla tròvo mólti castíghi, mólte lagnánze déi maèstri állo zio per richiamármí all' órdine, mólti líbri sciupáti, e ritrátti de' professóri in caricatúra, e románzi létti di nascósto, e lezióni mancáte in palése ; ma nessún prêmio, nessún attestáto d' onóre, nessún interessaménto állo stúdio. Quándo uscíi dálle scuòle téniche, sapévo a memòria parécchi cánti dell' Ariòsto, ripetévo per benino mólte novèlle del Decameróne, ed avévo, círca la letteratúra modérna, cèrte opinióni ben chiáre, che mi èro formáte col mio critèrio personále sénza aiúto di maèstri. Ma tútto codésto non éra abbastánza per prométtermí úna brillánte carrièra nèle sciénze o nèle léttere, nè úna láurea cómechessía. Pel commèrcio non

avévo nessún' attitúdi-^{ne}. Così, tútto ben consideráto, quándo ébbi compiúto i mièi dicióttò ánni, lo zío mi propóse di entráre négli uffici di pòsta. Ío aderíi sénza rimostránze : ed êcco perchè la mía stòria s' idêntica con quèlla délla cartolina postále, e vice-vêrsa.

EXERCISE 4.

When I had completed six¹ years, I entered school, where¹ I began¹ at once¹ the study of science. My uncle, who was well acquainted with² literature, had read a great many modern stories, and knew several of them¹ by heart; so he had formed certain very definite opinions about modern stories and novels, and he wasn't willing³ that I should read them. That is why he had⁴ me enter a technical school. My recollections of school coincide with those of my punishments. It seemed, taking everything into consideration, that I had a certain talent, a certain aptitude for study, but no interest in the sciences. My lessons in⁵ history I recited⁶ very well, with the help of the more¹ diligent⁹ pupils¹⁰; but the lessons in⁵ science I always¹ hated,¹ and I failed in them, without the help of anybody. I read Ariosto and several modern novels, but I didn't read enough to have a personal opinion about our literature, which I was hardly¹ acquainted with.² I wrote letters in secret, and spoiled a great many postal cards. I used to make⁴ caricatures of the pupils. The teachers never¹ thought¹ of making me behave: they didn't promise me any⁷ degrees nor certificates. I never¹ obtained⁸ a prize of any kind. So when they suggested to me, three¹ years later,¹ that I should leave the school, my uncle consented without remonstrance.

¹ See preceding lessons. ² *Conoscere.* ³ *Volere.* ⁴ *Fare.* ⁵ 'Of.' ⁶ Insert 'them.' ⁷ Omit. ⁸ *Ottenere.* ⁹ *diligente* ¹⁰ *Scolari*

TEXT 5.

Dal 1867 al 1873 avévo continuáto il mio tirocínio nélla car-
rièra pòco amèna dégli impièghi, andándo regolarménte all' ufficio

alle ôtto del mattino, tornândo a cása alle quâttro, per riandâre
 alle sêtte e ritornâre alle diêci. Ma que' sêi ânni li avêvo passâti
 alla Spêzia sênza allontanârmi da éssa, e non mi êrano sembrâti
 grâvi. La mîa gioventù êra sbollîta prêsto, ed a vènt' ânni êro
 tranquillo e casalingo côme un uôino di trênta. Ôra nel novêmbre
 del 1873 un piccollo auménto di sôllo, un avanzaménto non richiê-
 sto êra giúnto a coronâre la mîa monòtona diligênza, ed a spín-
 germi lontâno dâlla mîa piccolla città, dal mío mâre, da' miêi còlli,
 per isbalestrârmi nêlla vîta irrequiêta e tumultuôsa di Milâno.
 Allôra mi accôrsi che sôtto gli allôri si cêlano le spine. Non piú
 focolare di famîglia, non piú pâsti in comúne, dôve si riassumê-
 vano tútti gli avveniménti del giòrno, e l' Assúnta rallentâva il
 servîzio per entrâre in têrzo tra me e lo zîo, e pronunziârsi su tútti
 gli argoménti.

EXERCISE 5.

As soon as¹ my not very turbulent youth had evaporated, I
 obtained¹ a position, and entered a small post¹ office, where I
 spent eight years, from 1867 to 1875. I used to go to the office
 at seven o'clock in the morning, I stayed¹ there¹ all the day, and
 would go home again at four to see¹ my uncle and ⁵¹¹ in the
 conversation between him and Assunta. We regularly took² our
 dinners³ together. The next¹ day I would return to the office at
 ten, to go home once more at six. Thus¹ may¹ be summed up
 all the events of my calm and monotonous life. But that life had
 always¹ seemed pleasant to me: I loved¹ the sea and the hills of
 Spezia, and the family hearth was very⁴ dear⁵ to me. But in 1875,
 having realized that I had kept up my apprenticeship eight years
 without relaxing my duties, I thought¹ that I ought¹ to have
 obtained¹ a promotion, and although⁶ my uncle wasn't willing¹ to
 give his opinion on this¹ subject, I decided⁷ to go to Milan to
 ask for the reward¹ of my diligence. So¹ I left my home, and
 came to the city, where I asked for a small increase of salary.
 The increase I soon obtained¹; but I was not happy⁸: I had

been driven far from my family, and the restless life of Milan was very ⁴ distasteful ¹ to me. No more calm sea, no more pleasant youth — the November of my life had arrived !

¹ See preceding lessons. ² *Fáre*. ³ *Desindre*, m. ⁴ *Mólto*. ⁵ *Cáro*.
⁶ *Benchè*, with subjunctive. ⁷ *Decidersi*. ⁸ *Felíce*.

TEXT 6.

A Miláno provái la tristézza del risvegliáirmi sólo al tintinníre meccánico d' un orològio a svégliá, in úna di quélle stánze che si dícono *mobiliáte* per ironía. Uscívo e rientrávo sólo, non aspettáto mái. Non incontrávo che il víso délla padróna di cása, fréddo cóme il mío caminétto spênto. Nessúno mái stendéva úna máno in mío servízio, sénza che l' áltra l' accompagnásse protésa al com-pênso. Pranzávo sólo ad úna távola di locánda. Non conoscévo alcúno nè all' ufficio nè al caffè. Ed al teátro, l' allegrézza, la commozíone, l' entusiásmo mi morívano in pêtto appéna abbozzáti, per mancánza di quélle manifestazióne che è la víta déi sentimentí.

EXERCISE 6.

Have you ever gone ¹ to Milan? Have you ever experienced the sorrow of leaving ¹ your home; of waking up in a furnished room, where ¹ you hear ² only the mechanical jingle of your alarm clock, and where ¹ you see ¹ nothing but your fireless hearth; of waiting for the loved ¹ faces which you will never see ¹; of dining alone, without joy, without excitement, in a lonely ³ eating-house, where ¹ all ¹ your emotions die away in your heart for want of expression; of setting out at seven, ¹ never accompanied, to go ¹ to the *café* or ¹ to the theatre, and of returning ¹ alone at ten, ¹ to come back into your little, ¹ deserted ⁴ room, cold and sad ¹ as your solitary ³ life; of passing all ¹ your days ⁵ at the office, where ¹ you know nobody, neither the proprietor ⁶ nor the other clerks, ⁷ and where ¹ no one ever lifts a hand to help you? \surd If ¹ you have

known this¹ life, you will be able¹ to understand¹ my sadness in parting¹ from¹ my uncle¹ and my nurse.¹ But¹ that sad¹ morning¹ had arrived.¹ As soon as I was awake, I had said to myself: "I must¹ go⁸! I must leave¹ my dear¹ hills.¹ I must¹ start⁸ at once,¹ without anyone accompanying me. I must¹ go to the city¹ to plunge¹ into that life which is called restless¹ and turbulent,¹ but¹ which will be, for me, as monotonous¹ and cold as the career¹ of a poor¹ clerk.⁷"

¹ See preceding lessons. ² *Udire.* ³ *Solitário.* ⁴ *Desérto.* ⁵ *Giornáta.*
⁶ *Padróne.* ⁷ *Impiegáto.* ⁸ *Partire.*

TEXT 7.

Il dicêmbre m' avéva assideráto le mêmbra con un gêlo iperboreo; il Natále m' avéva assideráto il cuôre col frêddo morale dell' isolaménto. Lo zio e l' Assúnta m' avévano spedito un panfôrte di Siêna, un paniêre di ôstriche ed il *menu* del pránzo di Natále. Il tacchino êra grásso côme nessun tacchino lo êra státo mái, e pesáva sêi chilogrammi. Gli uômîni del fôndaco êrano andáti in còrpo ad offrîre állo zio un sonétto fáto dal segretário — un acróstico in cúi il súdo nóme, Cêlsi Baldassáre, mancáva di úna *s* per entráre néi quattórdici vêrsi. L' operáio piú vécchio avéva cominciáto un discórso che non avéva potúto finîre perchè si êra méssò a piángere. Tútto codésto êra bèn liêto. Eppúre ío ne piánsi. Quêlla fêsta mi appartenéva, perchè quêlla cása, quel fôndaco, quegli uômîni, quéi bambini, li amávo anch' ío. Mi sentívo defraudáto délla lóro compagnia, délla lóro gioia. Oh il Natále! Chi ha quálche affezióne nel cuôre, ha dirítto di non êssere sólo quel gíorno. Ed ío avévo affezióni — ne avévo tante e sì calde — ed êro sólo!

EXERCISE 7.

For him who has no company, Christmas is the saddest¹ day of the year.¹ The others are merry — he would like¹ to be happy,¹

too; but he cannot: he feels¹ only¹ the sadness¹ of a lonely¹ life,¹ and he mourns over it. And yet Christmas, even for us, does not lack joys—it has so many and such great ones; but¹ they die away¹ in our hearts for want¹ of expression.¹ This is very sad,¹ but¹ what can we do? That festival, that happiness,¹ do not belong to us: they belong to him who has not left¹ his home—to him who has never¹ gone to enter the restless¹ life¹ of great¹ cities.¹ All this I felt and said¹ to myself that day; and I began to weep. Had I not a right to feel injured? I began a sonnet, in which I wished¹ to express² all the sorrow¹ that I felt¹; but I could not finish it—I could not put into the fourteen verses all the emotions¹ of that morning.¹ And yet for my uncle and Assunta that day was merrier than any other Christmas had ever been. The workmen, men and children, went in a body to the shop, and offered my uncle a turkey and a basket of oysters that the secretaries had sent him; and my uncle made a speech in which he expressed² the joy and the affection that he felt.

¹ See preceding lessons.

² *Esprimere.*

TEXT 8.

In codéste disposizióni di spírito mi còlse il cápo d' áno del 1874. È un passáto abbastánza pròssimo perchè ognúno ricòrdi il fréddo rígido di quélla mattína. Uscí di casa álle ótto, batténdo i dènti e tremándo per tútte le mêmbra. Corrévo per riscaldármí. All' ufficio mi aspettáva la diverténte occupazióne di dividere le lèttere a secónda délle destinazióni. Lèggere parécchie migliáia d' indirizzi! Sánta paziénza! Máí, in tútti i sètte ánni délla mía carrièra postale, m' éra accadúto di vedére úna símile sfuriáta di lèttere, o mèglio di búste; perchè la maggiór páрте non conténévano che úna cárta da vísita. “Ed ío m' avrò a rómpere il sónno,” brontolávo tra me, “a cristallizzáre il náso col gèlo mattutíno, a smontáre la scápola maneggiándo il bóлло, per tánti melénsi che s' affánnano ógni cápo d' áno a ripètersi l' un

l' áltro il lóro nóme, cóme se la memòria umána non servísse che 365 giòrni contáti, e s' avésse a rimontáre ógni áнно cóme un orològio !”

EXERCISE 8.

The New Year's Day of 1874 was cold enough for all those who went out of doors that morning to remember it. Several thousand men,¹ or rather fools, had interrupted their sleep and gone off² to repeat their names and offer¹ their visiting cards to one another, as if they didn't see one another often³ enough the other days of the year. But¹ as soon as¹ they had⁴ gone out, they were seized by the cold, which had been waiting for them all the morning: they shivered in all their limbs; their teeth chattered; they ran to warm themselves, and while⁴ running they froze their noses. The greater part of them returned¹ home, and the others grumbled to themselves: “Shall¹ we have to run all day? Never in all our lives has it been our lot to feel¹ such a cold. Let's warm ourselves—but¹ how? We have tired ourselves out running all the morning. Let's go back¹ to our offices.”^{See 37}
 Then¹ they separated,¹ according to their occupations, and each one went away² grumbling to his house or to his office, to read the names in his letters—for most of the envelopes contained nothing but a name and an address. When¹ I wound up my watch^{See 42} and went out, at seven, I didn't see anybody left.^{See 70}

¹ See preceding lessons. ² *Andársene.* ³ *Spésro.* ⁴ Omit. ⁵ *Più nessuno.*

TEXT 9.

E così dicêndo, augurávo a costóro dall' ánima un áнно bisestíle, perchè in quel trecêntosessantêsimosêsto giòrno fuôr di máccina s' avéssero a scordáre áncbe l' esistênza dèlle cárte da vísita. E sbuffávo e picchiávo fôrte col bóllò, e gittávo le lèttere con dispêtto, e finívo per figurármí in quèlli che le avévano scritte altrettánti mièi nemíci personáli, che le spedívano coll' único scôpo di dármi úna nôia di piú. Di sótto a un múcchio di

pièghi d' ógni fáta facéva capolino l' ángolo gialliccio d' úna cartolina postale. Êra la prima che mi accadésse di bolláre. "Ci mancávano le cartoline!" riprésí. "Óra chi fréna piú la smánia di codésti espistològrafi? Cói vénti centésimi d' un francobóllo si potránno caváre la vòglia di spedíre dúe cartoline. Ed ío farò dúe bólli invéce di úno, sarò piú prêsto dilombáto. Lo fáanno appòsta; è úna manía, un furóre!"

EXERCISE 9.

That day it was my lot to send several¹ letters, to wish my uncle¹ and the others¹ a happy² new year.¹ These³ letters have to be written every year: they give extra trouble to those who send them and to those who read¹ them. The latter³ always¹ say to themselves, crossly: "Who has sent me this³ heap of letters? This³ is too much! Why do these people send me their visiting cards, as if¹ I had forgotten their names?¹ I should like¹ to forget their very existence! They are so many fools¹—I shall even come to think¹ that they are so many personal enemies of mine. Do they imagine that I want¹ to read¹ all¹ those letters? Couldn't¹ they send a postal card? In this way they could have satisfied their desire to write, and I could have read twenty names¹ and addresses¹ instead of two. They send me letters on purpose, so that I shall have to tear open⁴ the envelopes.¹ They do it merely to annoy me. I will¹ open⁴ that yellow envelope¹ that is peeping out from under the pile; and then⁵ I shall not¹ read¹ another letter!" And so saying, they begin¹ to read.¹ I, too,⁶ had, that year, letters of every kind, visiting cards, and also⁵ a postal card—the first that I had happened to receive.⁶

¹ See preceding lessons. ² *Buòno*. ³ *Quêsto*. ⁴ *Laceráre*. ⁵ *Pòi*. ⁶ *Ricévere*.

TEXT 10.

Tútto ha fine a quêsto móndo. Bollándo e borbottándo giúnsi a vedére il fòndo délla pirámide di pièghi, e vénne la vòlta délla cartolina. Êra voltáta dálla páрте déllo scrítto, e mi accòrsi che

êra in vèrsi. “Non ho osserváto,” pensái, “nélla nuôva légge postale che le cartoline si avéssero a scrívere in ríma. È úna buôna misúra. Non é dáto a mólti d’ imbrocár le ríme per tútto un discórso. E per pôco che vi sia délla gènte del mío stámpo, le cartoline non daránno trôppo a fáre agl’ impiegáti.” Tuttavia, benchè non poêta, ed anzi appúnto per quésto, êbbi sêmpre úna simpatía speciále péi vèrsi malfátti, che sémbraño dírmí: “Consólati, Cêlso. Non sêi tu sólo che le Múse ábbiano méssó álla pôrta.”

EXERCISE 10.

Jan 31 '11

When¹ we returned,¹ we noticed that there was a whole pyramid of letters, visiting cards,¹ and postal cards, which awaited¹ us at the office,¹ and seemed to say to us: “We have come to give^{79.} you more¹ bother.¹ Read¹ us!” “Shall we have to read¹ all this?” we grumbled. “We can’t¹ do it—it would give us too much to do. Why¹ do they write² letters¹ to people like us? Yet we can’t¹ put all the heap¹ out of doors; on the contrary, we must¹ open¹ all the envelopes.¹ So far as they contain¹ only¹ visiting cards,¹ they will not give us too much trouble.¹ Everything has an end. Let’s cheer up! We are not the only ones to whom letters are written.² Our turn has come. Though poets, we are no letter-writers¹; and for this very reason we ought¹ to have a particular sympathy for ill-made letters.¹ Let’s begin¹ to read.¹ It’s to be hoped¹⁷⁷ that the writing is good; so¹ we shall soon¹ come to see the end of this pile.¹” As soon as¹ we had read everything, we turned² in the direction of the door, and saw a postal card that had come while³ we were reading.

¹ See preceding lessons. ² Use reflexive construction. ³ *Mentre.*

TEXT 11.

[From *Le mie prigioni*, by Silvio Pellico.]

Il venerdì 13 ottóbre 1820 fúí arrestáto a Miláno, e condótto a Sánta Margheríta. Êrano le tre pomeridiáne. Mi si féce un lúngo

interrogatôrio per tútto quel giòrno e per áltri ancóra ; ma di ciò non dirò nùlla. Álle nôve délla séra di quel pòvero venerdì, l' attúario mi consegnò al custòde, e quèsti, condóttomi nélla stánza a me destináta, si féce da me rimètttere con gentíle invíto, per restituírmeli a têmpo débito, orològio, denáro e ógni áltra còsa ch' ío avéssi in tásca, e m' augurò rispettósaménte la buòna nôtte. Usci, ed in méno di mèzz' óra êbbi il pránzo. Mangiái pòchi boccóni, tracannái un bicchièr d' ácqua, e fúi lasciáto sólo. Chiúsi la finêstra, passeggiái un' óra, credèndo di non avér rêquie tútta la nôtte. Mi pòsi a lètto, e la stanchézza m' addormentò.

EXERCISE II.

The warden told me that they had delivered to him, on Friday, the 20th of October, the notary whom they had arrested at three in the afternoon ; that the latter, who¹ had been put through a long examination, had handed him his watch and money, thinking he would have them given back to him in due season ; that he had eaten at eight in the evening, and that in less than half an hour, having shut the window, he had gone to bed. They had wished^{sec 7} him good night, but he hadn't said anything. "You say he delivered his money and watch to you," I said ; "did he have anything else in his pockets?" "He had nothing." "What time² is it?" "It's nine." In less than three hours I had had myself conducted by the warden to the room intended for us.

¹ *Grammar*, §§ 43, 44.² *Óre*, fem. pl.

TEXT 12.

Lo svegliársi la práma nôtte in prigióne è còsa orrênda!— "Possíbile!" díssi, ricordándomi dóve ío fòssi, "possíbile? Ío qui? E non è óra un sógno il mío? Iêri dúnque m' arrestárono? Iêri mi fécerò quel lúngo interrogatôrio, che dománi, e chi sa fin quándo, dovrà continuársi? Iêr séra, avánti di addormentármí, ío

piànsi tánto, pensándo ái miêi genitóri?" — Il ripôso, il perfétto silênzio, il brêve sônno che avéa ristoráto le mîe fôrze mentáli, sembrávano avér centuplicáto in me la pôssa del dolóre. In quèll' assênza totále di distrazióni, l'affánno di tútti i miêi cári, ed in particoláre del pádre e délla mádre, allorchè udrêbbero il mío arrêsto, mi si pingéa nélla fantasía con úna fôrza incredibile. — "In quést' istánte," dicéva ío, "dôrmono ancóra tranquilli, o végliano pensándo fôrse con dolcezza a me, non púnto presághi del luôgo óve ío sóno! Oh felici, se Dío li togliésse dal móndo avánti che giúnga a Toríno la notizia délla mía sventúra! Chi darà lóro la fôrza di sostenére quèsto cólpo?"

EXERCISE 12.

14

When Silvio Pellico's parents heard one night of his arrest, they thought that everything¹ was a dream. "It is incredible," they said to themselves, "that our Silvio was arrested yesterday morning,¹ and that the news of it did not come to us in the evening. Let us awake! Let us sleep no longer! It is sleep that has depicted in our fancy this horrible misfortune. Such² a grief is impossible. If God had wished¹ to take our dear son from us, he would have given us strength to support our anguish."

¹ See preceding lessons.² *Grammar*, § 91.

TEXT 13.

Un giòrno dúe secondíni vèngono a prèndermi. "Si cángia allôggio, signóre." "Che intendéte díre?" "C'è comandáto di trasportárla in un' áltra cámera." "Perchè?" "Quálch' áltro grôssio uccèllo è státo présó, e quèsta essèndo la migliór cámera . . . capisce bène. . . ." "Capisco: è la prima pôsa de' nuòvi arriváti." E mi trasportárono álla páрте del cortile oppôsta. In quèlla mía nuòva stánza ío éra opprèssó di tristèzza. Stáva mólte óre álla finêstra, la quále mettéva sópra úna gallería, e al di là

délla gallería vedéasi l' estremità del cortíle e la finêstra délla mia prima stánza. Chi êrami succedúto colà? Ío vi vedéva un uòmo che mólto passeggiáva còlla rapidità di chi è piêno d' agitazióne. Dúe o tre giòrni dappòì, vídi che gli avévano dáto da scrívere, ed allóra se ne stáva tútto il di al tavolino.

EXERCISE 13.

Two days later I saw three turnkeys. "We have come to take you, sir," they said to me. "You understand—we mean to say that you will change your lodgings." They had been ordered to take me into another room. My new chamber is better than the first one: it has a window which looks out on the yard, and beyond the yard, on¹ the opposite side, can be seen two galleries and many rooms. The first year¹ I used to stand there all day; but¹ now¹ they have given me writing materials, and I spend many hours at my table. Sometimes² I have¹ myself taken into the yard, and walk there, with the slowness³ of one who is weighed down with sorrow; then I see in my former chamber the man who has succeeded me there. They have told me who he is, but¹ I haven't quite understood.

¹ See preceding lessons.

² *Talvòlta.*

³ *Lentézza.*

TEXT 14.

Finalménte lo riconóbbi. Égli uscíva dálla súa stánza accompagnáto dal custòde: andáva ágli esámi. Èra il Giòia! Mi si strínse il cuòre. "Ánche tu, valentuòmo, sêi qui!" La vísta di qualúnque creatúra buòna mi consòla, m' affezióna, mi fa pensáre. Ah! pensáre ed amáre sóno un gran bène. Avrêi dáto la mia víta per salvár Giòia di cárcere; eppúre il vedérlo mi solleváva. Qual confórto sembrávanmi dovér êsser in avveníre quéi salúti! E l'avveníre giúnse, ma que' salúti non fúrono piú replicáti. Ógni vòlta ch' ío rivedéa Giòia álla finêstra, ío facéva sventoláre il

fazzolétto. Inváno! I secondini mi dissero che gli êra státo proibíto d' êccitáre i miêi gèsti o di rispóndervi. Bensi guardávami égli spésso, ed io guardáva lúi, e cosí ci dicevámó ancóra mólte còse. Fu piú fortunáto di me: dópo alcúni mési di detenzióne, vénne rimésso in libertà.

EXERCISE 14.

At the window I often saw a man who made gestures to me ; I didn't reply to them, and yet it consoled me to look at him. "I recognize you," he said to me, one day.¹ "You are Pellico. I am here, too ; but I am luckier than you : in² a few months I shall be set free. Why¹ don't you answer? Don't you recognize me? I am Gioia. Yesterday¹ I waved my handkerchief more than half an hour,¹ but you didn't look at me. Every time that I see³ you again, I shall repeat my greetings. When¹ I think that you don't recognize me, I am sick at heart. Have they forbidden you to answer me? Look at me often in the future ; I'll look at you ; and in this way I'll tell you many things, and you will reply to them. Looking at each other every day¹ will cheer us. When¹ I was alone¹ in the prison, I often said to myself : 'What a comfort the sight of any honest man must be !' And now¹ you have come, and we shall be happy.¹'

¹ See preceding lessons.² *Fra.*³ Future.

TEXT 15.

Il mattino seguênte vénne l' attúario che m' avéa fáto gl' interrogatôri, e m' annunciò con mistêro úna vísita che m' avrêbbe recáto piacére. E quándo gli párve d' avérmi abbastánza preparáto, disse : "Insómma è súo pádre ; si compiáccia di seguírmi." Lo seguíi abbáso négli uffici, palpitándo di contêto, di tenerézza, e sforzándomi d' avére un aspêto seréno che tranquillásse il mío pôvero pádre. Allorchè avéa sapúto il mío arrêsto, égli avéa

speráto che ciò fósse per sospètti da nùlla, ch' io tòsto uscissi. Ma vedèndo che la detenzióne duráva, èra venúto a sollecitáre il govèrno austríaco per la mía liberazióne. Misere illusióni dell' àmór patèrno! Èi non potéa crédere ch' io fóssi státo cosí temerário da espórmí al rigóre delle léggi, e la studiáta ilarità con che gli parlái, lo persuáse ch' io non avéa sciagúre a temére. Il brève collòquio che ci fu concedúto m' agitò indicíbilmente.

EXERCISE 15.

The next day¹ they came to tell me that my father, having heard of my arrest, had come to see me; and they made me follow them below, thinking that this¹ visit must¹ give me pleasure. My poor father, whom my arrest had indescribably excited, was awaiting¹ me in the office. As soon as¹ he saw me, he put on an expression of forced serenity, and, when he thought he had sufficiently prepared himself, he spoke to me with studied cheerfulness: "Calm yourself, Silvio; you have nothing to fear. They have arrested¹ you for some¹ ridiculous² suspicions — but they are things¹ of no importance. I am not so rash as to hope that you will get out in¹ two¹ or¹ three¹ days¹; but you will soon be set free¹ — in short, your imprisonment will not last a month.¹ When I heard of your examination," he said to me, mysteriously, "I came here¹ to urge the government to liberate you. It seems to me I have persuaded the emperor³ that you have done nothing to expose you to the severity of the law; and I hope that he will soon vouchsafe to save¹ you from prison.¹"

¹ See preceding lessons.² *Ridicolo.*³ *Imperátore.*

PART III.

N.B. — The words contained in the following exercises are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary.

EXERCISE I.

[Adapted from *Panfôrte di Siêna*, by W. D. Howells.]

Siena, more than any¹ other Italian city, was afflicted with² municipal rivalries, with² domestic quarrels. Now the nobles³ triumphed, wresting the power from⁴ the commons; now the people took a bloody revenge, and drove from the city every patrician. Every change of government was⁵ accompanied by ostracism, by violence, by public tumults, by continual uprisings. And these hostilities between families, between parties, and between classes were⁵ sustained and perpetuated by the rival ambitions of the popes and emperors. From the beginning, Siena had been Ghibelline; and it is odd that one of her proudest victories should have been that obtained against Henry, son of Barbarossa. When that emperor threatened the free cities with⁶ ruin, Siena was the only Tuscan town that closed its doors against⁴ him; and when Henry besieged it, the inhabitants, making a sally from the gates of Fontebranda and San Marco, fell upon the Germans, and put them to⁷ rout.

¹ 'Every.' ² 'By.' ³ Put the subject after the verb. ⁴ 'To.' ⁵ Use *venire*.
⁶ 'Of.' ⁷ 'Into.'

EXERCISE 2.

The Florentines, as we have said,¹ followed the party of the pope, or rather of their own liberty, which they believed was upheld by the papal policy; and the Sienese desired their inde-

pendence, too,² but they thought to obtain it by means of the emperor. The two peoples could never unite³ in their common love of liberty, but continued for four centuries their unhappy wars, until they were both reduced to⁴ slavery. Siena had a shameful triumph when, in the great siege of 1530, she helped to make Florence return under the rule of the Medici; and Florence took a cruel revenge when her tyrant Cosimo I entered Siena, fifteen years afterward, at the⁵ head of the imperial forces. The Florentines, in 1260, were⁶ for the first time completely defeated by the Sienese and by their own Ghibelline exiles at Montaperto, distant twelve miles from Siena; and the slaughter was so terrible that, as Dante says, “*féce l' Árbia coloráta in róssò.*” In 1269, again,⁷ the Sienese were conquered by their own Guelph exiles and by the Florentines at Colle di Val d' Elsa.

¹ Insert 'it.' ² *Ánch' éssi.* ³ *Ésser compágni.* ⁴ 'Into.' ⁵ Omit. ⁶ *Venire.* ⁷ *Pòì.*

EXERCISE 3.

They relate an anecdote of a Sienese official to whom the Florentines applied in 1860, that¹ he might invite his fellow-citizens to take part in² the festivity which celebrated the union of Tuscany with the kingdom of Italy. He answered “yes,³” and said⁴ that he would gladly send a deputation of Sienese to Florence; but would the Florentines really like to have them come⁵?—“Certainly! Why not⁶?”—“Why, that affair of Montaperto, you know!” As if the thing had happened the year before, or as if the recollection of that battle must still, after six centuries, arouse the wrath of the Florentines. But perhaps those six hundred years had confused the memory of that and of so many other grievances; or perhaps the Florentines of 1860 believed themselves sufficiently avenged by their victory of 1269.

¹ *Perchè.* ² 'To.' ³ 'Of yes.' ⁴ Omit. ⁵ 'Would it then really please the Florentines that they should come?' ⁶ *No.*

EXERCISE 4.

This victory was the ¹ cause of the triumph of the Guelphs in Siena, and, finally, of the substitution of ² a magistracy of the Nine for ² that of the Thirty. The Nine, or ³ Noveschi, governed the city for 250 years with a tyranny and with a corruption so infamous that they succeeded in ⁴ destroying every generous sentiment, in overthrowing the noble pride of the Sienese people, and, if not in extinguishing, at least in cooling its ardent love of liberty, and in preparing it, in short, for ⁵ the government, always hated, of one man alone. Such a government reappeared in 1487 in the person of Pandolfo Petrucci, who tyrannized over ¹ Siena for twenty-five years, playing ⁶ there, with less cunning and with greater ferocity, the part that Lorenzo de' Medici had played ⁶ a century before in Florence, which ¹ had ¹ grown corrupt more quickly.

¹ Omit. ² 'Of the substituting a . . . to that. . . .' ³ *Ovvero*. ⁴ 'It succeeded to them to (di)'. ⁵ 'To.' ⁶ *Fdre*.

EXERCISE 5.

Petrucci, like Lorenzo, was called "the Magnificent," and passed his life, too, ¹ amid orgies and debauches, amid the representatives of the arts, of letters, and of religion, and amid political intrigues which always ended with bloody reprisals and revenges. He embellished the city, of course, building palaces, churches, and convents with the money that he stole from ² the people, procuring peace for it in order to acquire riches. He, too, ¹ dying calmly of his sins and excesses, surrendered his soul steeped in ³ treasons and in ³ murders, like that of the amiable Lorenzo; and his sons wished to succeed him, ⁴ as Lorenzo's did, ⁵ but, like Pietro de' Medici, they were deposed and banished. One member of his pleasing family was that Achille Petrucci, who, in the massacre of St. Bartholomew at Paris, cut the throat of ² the great Protestant admiral, Coligny.

¹ *Ánch' éssso*. ² 'To.' ³ 'Of.' ⁴ Indirect object. ⁵ Omit.

EXERCISE 6.

Being liberated from these¹ tyrants, the Sieneſe enjoyed a freedom which, within the city, was ſtormy and intermittent, while without they enjoyed the various chances of war, until the emperor, Charles V, having ſubjugated Florence, ſent to Siena a Spaniſh gariſon, with orders² to build a fort there. The Spaniards were commanded by Don Hurtado de Mendoza, who was not only, as hiſtory deſcribes him, a³ profound diſſembler, aſtute, ſly, with⁴ inſinuating manners, but alſo the⁵ author of the *Hiſtory of the War of Granada* and of one of the moſt attractive books in⁴ the world, *The Life of Lazarillo de Tormes, Spaniſh Rogue and Beggar*, for the³ ſake of which I gladly forgive Don Hurtado for³ his ſins againſt Siena; and this clemency is made eaſier for me by the knowledge that⁵ the Sieneſe demolished his fort without delay, and drove him and his Spaniards from the city.

1 'Thoſe.' 2 Singular. 3 Omit. 4 'Of.' 5 'And renders for me eaſier this clemency the knowing that.'

EXERCISE 7.

The Sieneſe had now¹ regained their freedom, but they could not hope to maintain it without the help of the French and of their allies, the Florentine exiles, who, under the Strozzi, were conſpiring againſt the Medici. The frienſhip of the French bore nothing but promiſes, the exiles were few and weak, and in 1554 the troops of the emperor and of Duke Coſimo — that prince famous for his terrible aſpect and for his bloodthiſty ſoul, murderer of his ſon, and father of a family of homicides — came to beſiege the unhappy city. The ſiege laſted eighteen months, until the Sieneſe were reduced² by hunger and by peſtilence, and until the women were obliged to fight beſide the men for that city which was their fatherland and the laſt hope of Italian liberty.

¹ *Dunque.*

² Insert 'to the extremes.'

EXERCISE 8.

When the famine¹ began, they banished the "useless mouths," the old men and the old women and the orphans, hoping that the enemy would have pity on² these³ unfortunate creatures; but the Spaniards butchered the greater part of them before⁴ their eyes. Fifteen hundred peasants, who tried to carry food into the city, were hanged upon the trees before the walls, which trees, as a Spanish writer¹ says, "seemed to bring forth⁵ corpses." The country round about⁶ was laid waste; there perished a hundred thousand inhabitants, and the fields that were formerly tilled became pestilential swamps, which breathed forth fever and death. The inhabitants of the city were reduced from forty to six thousand; seven hundred families preferred banishment to slavery.

¹ Put the subject after the verb. ² 'Of.' ³ 'Those.' ⁴ 'Under.' ⁵ Imperfect subjunctive. ⁶ 'In the environs.'

EXERCISE 9.

[Newspaper paragraph.]

Every day the danger¹ of electric wires is made² evident. The latest account comes from New York, where, during the night of Monday last,³ the following⁴ series¹ of accidents happened. A run-away horse broke a pole of the electric wire on⁵ Fifth Avenue, so that the wire lay along the street. A second horse put his foot on this wire: a purple flash¹ was seen,² a report¹ was heard,² the lights on⁵ the Avenue went out,⁶ and the horse lay⁷ dead. All this occurred in an instant. Another horse put his foot on the wire, and he, too, fell⁷ dead. Fortunately, as some one quickly shut off⁸ the dangerous part of the Avenue, the lives of other horses and perhaps even of men were saved. But imagine² the consequences if the accident had happened at noon near the Post Office, or at⁵ night near a great theatre, while the crowd was going in or coming

out. There is only one way of preventing the losses of lives and of property that the electric wires¹ cause : to put them where they will do the least harm — under ground.

¹ Put the subject after the verb. ² Reflexive construction. ³ 'Past.' ⁴ 'This.'
⁵ 'Of.' ⁶ 'Extinguished themselves.' ⁷ 'Remained.' ⁸ 'Some one quickly shutting.'

EXERCISE 10.

[Newspaper paragraph.]

The exercises which took¹ place last Thursday afternoon² in Music Hall³ were a fitting tribute to the memory of the great general. Mr. Beecher's eulogy — which will remain forever as a⁴ masterpiece both of literary beauty and of analytical power and kindly criticism — was pronounced without any oratorical display; in fact, it was read, and, at least in great part, it was read so low that the spectators, except those who sat near the platform, hardly heard it, and many heard nothing. The numerous audience remained there, however, all the time that the oration⁵ lasted; those who heard all or a part considered themselves surely repaid more than liberally for⁶ the little inconvenience that they suffered, while those who heard little or nothing did not seem on that account⁷ any⁴ more disposed to⁸ lose the possibility of catching a few⁹ words by-and-by.

¹ 'Had.' ² 'In the afternoon hours of the Thursday past.' ³ 'The Hall of Music.' ⁴ Omit. ⁵ Put the subject after the verb. ⁶ 'Of.' ⁷ 'For this.'
⁸ A. ⁹ *Quidliche*.

EXERCISE II.

[Adapted from Henry Ward Beecher's eulogy of General Grant.]

Another¹ name is added² to the roll of those whom the world unwillingly lets die. A few years since, however, that man's heaven was darkened by clouds, and obloquy, calumny, and bitter lies rained down upon his head. But now the clouds are all blown away : under a serene sky the hero surrendered his soul to

the Creator, and the nation wept. The path that leads to his tomb is worn² beneath the steps of innumerable pilgrims. The black lips of slander are silent, and even criticism hesitates, fearing that some incautious word³ may mar the history of the modest, gentle, magnanimous warrior. The whole nation watched him with unfeigned sympathy while he passed through humiliating misfortunes, and the whole world sighed when his life⁴ ended. At his burial the unsworded hands of those whom he had fought lifted the bier and carried the body to the tomb with love and with reverence.

¹ 'Still a.' ² Reflexive construction. ³ Insert *non*. ⁴ Put the subject after the verb.

EXERCISE 12.

[See Formulas used in Letter-Writing.]

Rome, January 25, 1891.

Dear Mr. Rossi,

Although you have not yet replied to my last letter, sent from Paris, I hope that you will not be sorry¹ to² have some news of me before I leave Italy. We arrived at Rome about the end of September, and had the good fortune to³ find at once a boarding-house that suited us, with regard both to convenience and to the opportunity for³ practising⁴ the language of the country — a⁵ very hard thing to³ obtain in this city. It is true that the greater part of the boarders speak only English; but there is always a little Italian conversation at the head of the table, and in⁵ the evening, too,⁶ there are often Italian visitors, who are kind enough⁷ to³ interest themselves in⁸ our progress in the use of the language. We shall probably start for Spain in a few days; and, as the boats are not going any⁵ more, we shall have⁹ to⁵ go by rail,¹⁰ by the way of Genoa, Marseilles, and Barcelona. We expect to remain three months at Seville, and afterwards we shall return to Paris. I hope that your occupations will leave you, before long,¹¹ a moment free to¹² write me a few¹³ lines. Meanwhile, begging

you to accept for yourself¹⁴ and for your esteemed family my brother's regards and my own,⁵ I remain¹⁵

Yours truly,¹⁶

Henry Smith.

- ¹ 'It will not displease you.' ² 'The.' ³ *Di*. ⁴ 'Exercising ourselves in.'
⁵ Omit. ⁶ *Pòì*. ⁷ 'Have the kindness.' ⁸ 'To.' ⁹ 'It will be necessary.'
¹⁰ 'With the railroad.' ¹¹ *Fra pòco*. ¹² *Per*. ¹³ *Qualche*. ¹⁴ 'You.'
¹⁵ *Mi è gràto di dirmi*. ¹⁶ *Sùo devotissimo*.

EXERCISE 13.

[Adapted from *The Bostonians*, by Henry James.]

Ransom, who stood on the threshold of the parlor door, was looking everywhere, in the hope of finding Verena; but she¹ seemed to be keeping² herself hidden. Suddenly he felt himself tapped³ on the back, and, turning around, he saw Mrs. Luna, who had given him a rap with her fan. "Your unwillingness⁴ to speak to me in my own house⁵ — I am almost used to that⁶; but if⁷ you mean also to avoid me in society, you ought at least to warn me beforehand." Ransom, who was acquainted with such wiles on the⁸ part of Mrs. Luna, knew also what to think of them⁹; hence he had time¹⁰ to observe that she was dressed in¹¹ yellow, and that she seemed plump and very gay. He could not help admiring the unerring instinct with which she had taken¹² him unawares; for having seen nobody in the anteroom, and having come in there from the opposite side, she had found it easy¹³ to have the field free for her operations.

- ¹ *Quèsta*. ² Imperfect subjunctive. ³ Active. ⁴ *Che Lei non vòglia*. ⁵ *In càsa mia*. ⁶ *Vi*. ⁷ Insert *pòì*. ⁸ *Da*. ⁹ *Apprezzàrle*. ¹⁰ *Luògo*. ¹¹ 'Of.'
¹² Use *cògliere*. ¹³ 'It had been easy for her.'

EXERCISE 14.

He offered to find her a place¹ where it would be possible to see and hear Miss Tarrant, and he even proposed to her to bring

her a chair on which she could stand up, if she wished to look over the heads of the gentlemen gathered in front of the door; but to these offers she² replied with the question: "Do you suppose that I came³ here for that little chatterbox? Haven't I already told you what I think of her?" "At any rate, you can't have come⁴ for me," said Ransom, guessing what she was driving at,⁵ "because you couldn't know whether I was coming or not." "I guessed³ it—something told³ me so," pursued Mrs. Luna, gazing at him with a searching and accusing look. "I know⁶ why *you*⁷ have come," she added in a moment. "You never told³ me that you were acquainted with Mrs. Burrage." "I'm not acquainted with her at all—before receiving her invitation I hadn't even heard of her."⁸ "Then⁹ why in the world¹⁰ did she send³ you⁶ this invitation?"

¹ *Pósto.* ² Put 'she' before 'to.' ³ Perfect. ⁴ 'You will not have come.'
⁵ 'What she would have wished to say.' ⁶ Insert 'it.' ⁷ Put 'you' after
 'come.' ⁸ 'I hadn't even heard speak of her (*ne*).' ⁹ *Oh allóra.* ¹⁰ *Mái.*

EXERCISE 15.

Ransom had spoken too quickly, and perceived at once that for several reasons it would have been better not to answer in that way. But in an instant he made up for his mistake. "Your sister," he said, "has¹ perhaps had the kindness to ask for a card for me." "My sister? What are you thinking of²! I know how Olive loves you³! Mr. Ransom, you are a great fraud." In the meantime she had drawn him little by little into⁴ the middle of the room, where they could not be heard by the persons who were staying at the door, and Ransom saw that if he let her⁵ do her will, she was going to provide for herself⁶ a little entertainment in the anteroom, in opposition⁷ to Miss Tarrant's address. "Please⁸!" resumed Mrs. Luna. "Come and⁹ sit down here just a moment; in this place¹⁰ we shall not be disturbed. I have something of great importance to¹¹ tell you.¹²"

- ¹ 'Will have.' ² *Ma che Le padre!* ³ 'I know (*lo so io*) the good that wishes you the Olive!' ⁴ *Fino in.* ⁵ *Le.* ⁶ *A sè stessa.* ⁷ 'Making thus opposition.' ⁸ 'Do me the pleasure!' ⁹ 'To.' ¹⁰ *Pòsto.* ¹¹ *Da.* ¹² Put 'to tell you' before 'something.'

FORMULAS USED IN LETTER-WRITING.

I. OUTSIDE.

Egregio

Sig. Alberto Rossi,
Via del Corso, 92,
Roma, Italia.

Al Chmo¹

Sig. Prof. Enrico Neri,
Presso² Baring Bros.,
Londra, Inghilterra.

Mr. = Sig., *Mrs.* = Sig^a, *Miss* = Signorina, *Master* = Signorino.³

¹ *Chiarissimo.*

² 'Care of.'

³ Often used to young men.

2. DATE.

Firenze, 10 marzo 1886.

Roma 16 giugno 1890.

3. FORMS OF ADDRESS.

Egregio Signore,¹ Gentilissimo Signore,² Gentilissima Signora,³
Caro Sig. Bianchi, Carissimo Sor Carlo, Caro amico, Carissimo
Paolo, Carissima Maria.

¹ 'Esteemed Sir.'

² 'Dear Sir.'

³ 'Dear Madam.'

4. FORMULAS FOR ENDING A LETTER.

1. Attendo una risposta sollecita.

Suo devmo.¹

2. Pregandola di rispondermi il più presto possibile, mi è grato di sottoscrivermi

Suo devmo.

3. Abbia con la Sua famiglia mille saluti di tutti noi, e comandi sempre
 Il Suo devmo.
4. Mille auguri a Lei ed alla Sua famiglia da tutti noi, coi più cordiali saluti.
 Il Suo devmo.
5. I Suoi amici inviano mille saluti ed auguri, ed io con una forte stretta di mano mi confermo
 Suo devmo e affmo² amico.
6. Le auguro sempre ogni bene, e con mille affettuosi saluti di tutti noi a Lei e a' Suoi genitori, mi dico
 Suo devmo amico.
7. Io attendo sempre i Suoi comandi, e pregandola di salutare per me e per la mia famiglia tutti i Suoi, Le stringo con affetto la mano.
 L' affmo e devmo amico.
8. Frattanto, pregandola ad aggradire per Lei e per la gentilissima Sua famiglia i saluti di mio fratello e miei, mi è grato di dirmi
 Suo devmo.
9. Mi comandi sempre come a vecchio amico ; si abbia con la Sua famiglia i nostri più affettuosi saluti, e con una fraterna stretta di mano, mi creda
 Suo devmo e affmo amico.
10. Ed ora faccia accogliere i nostri ossequiosi saluti al Suo fratello e alla Sua Signora, e con una forte stretta di mano, mi creda sempre
 Suo affmo amico.
11. Mi scusi se non ho ancora tempo di scriverle più lungamente, ed abbia col Suo fratello mille affettuosi saluti dalla mia famiglia e dal
 Suo affmo amico.

12. La prego di salutare affettuosamente da parte nostra la gentilissima Sua famiglia, e di accettare anco Lei mille cordiali saluti ed una forte stretta di mano dal
 ,Suo affmo amico.
13. Attendo ansioso una Sua da Boston mentre insieme al fratello ed a tutti gli amici fiorentini salutandola affettuosamente insieme alla Sua famiglia, con una forte stretta di mano, mi confermo.
 Affmo amico.
14. Tutti gli amici fiorentini, mio fratello ed io mandiamo mille cordiali saluti alla Sua famiglia e a Lei, coi maggiori voti di prosperità. Mi comandi sempre come a vecchio amico, e con una forte stretta di mano creda
 Al Suo affmo e devmo.
15. La prego, quando ella mi scriverà, e spero sia il più presto possibile, di darmi anche qualche notizia del nostro comune amico. Lo saluti da parte mia, ed abbia Lei una sincera stretta di mano dal
 Suo devmo.

¹ 'Yours truly.'*Devmo = devotissimo.*² *Affettuosissimo.*

ITALIAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

[This vocabulary is supposed to include all the words that occur in Exercise 1 of Part I; and also all the words contained in the Italian texts of Part II, except articles, personal pronouns, possessives, numerals, and proper names that are exactly alike in Italian and in English. Italian irregular verbs are marked. Of the Italian nouns whose gender is not noted, those ending in *o* and those denoting male beings are masculine, those ending in *a*, *u*, *-gione*, *-zione*, or *-idine* and those denoting female beings are feminine.]

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A, to, at. Al di là di, beyond. A memoria, by heart. A seconda di, according to.</p> <p>Abbandonare, abandon.</p> <p>Abbasso, down.</p> <p>Abbastanza, enough.</p> <p>Abbozzare, sketch, begin.</p> <p>Abitudine, habit.</p> <p>Accademia, academy.</p> <p>Accadere, <i>irr.</i>, happen.</p> <p>Accompagnare, accompany.</p> <p>Accorgersi, <i>reflexive verb, irr.</i>, perceive.</p> <p>Accorrere, <i>irr.</i>, hasten.</p> <p>Accorse: si accorse, <i>preterite of accorgersi</i>.</p> <p>Acqua, water.</p> <p>Acrostico, acrostic.</p> <p>Ad (<i>used only before vowels</i>), to, at.</p> <p>Ad esempio, for instance.</p> <p>Addormentare, put to sleep. Addormentarsi, fall asleep.</p> <p>Aderire, acquiesce.</p> <p>Adriatico, Adriatic.</p> <p>Affannare, weary.</p> <p>Affanno, anguish.</p> | <p>Affare, <i>m.</i>, affair, business.</p> <p>Affatto, entirely.</p> <p>Affetto, affection.</p> <p>Affezionare, move.</p> <p>Affezione, affection.</p> <p>Agitare, excite.</p> <p>Agitazione, agitation.</p> <p>Agli, to the, at the.</p> <p>Aiuto, help.</p> <p>Alcuno, some, some one, anyone, no one.</p> <p>All', to the, at the.</p> <p>Alla, to the, at the.</p> <p>Alle, to the, at the.</p> <p>Allegrezza, joy.</p> <p>Alloggio, quarters.</p> <p>Allontanarsi, go away.</p> <p>Allora, then.</p> <p>Allorchè, when.</p> <p>Alloro, laurel.</p> <p>Altamente, deeply.</p> <p>Altrettanti, so many.</p> <p>Altro, other. L' un l' altro, one another.</p> <p>Amare, love.</p> <p>Ambizione, ambition.</p> |
|---|--|

- Ameno**, pleasant.
Amichevole, friendly.
Anmirare, admire.
Amore, *m.*, love.
Anche, even, also.
Ancora, still.
Andare, *irr.*, go.
Angolo, corner.
Anima, soul, heart.
Animo, mind.
Anno, year. **Capo d' anno**, New Year's day.
Annunciare, announce.
Antipatico, distasteful.
Anzi, rather.
Appartenere, *irr.*, belong.
Appena, hardly, as soon as.
Apposta, on purpose.
Appunto, just.
Aprire, *irr.*, open.
Argomento, subject.
Arrestare, arrest.
Arresto, arrest.
Arrivare, arrive, come.
Aspettare, expect, await, wait for.
Aspetto, expression.
Assenza, absence.
Assiderare, congeal.
Attestato, certificate.
Attitudine, aptitude.
Attuario, notary.
Augurare, wish.
Aumento, increase.
Austriaco, Austrian.
Autunno, autumn.
Avanti che, *conj.*, before.
Avanti di, *prep.*, before.
Avanzamento, promotion.
Avere, *irr.*, have.
Avesse, *imp. subj.* of **Avere**.
- Avrebbe**, would have, *from Avere*.
Avvenimento, event.
Avvenire, *m.*, future.
Avvezzare, accustom.
Babbo, father.
Bagnatura, bath, sea-shore.
Bagno, bath, bathing.
Bambino, child.
Bastare, suffice.
Battere, beat.
Bel, bell', bello, beautiful, fine.
Benchè, though.
Bene, *adv.*, well, very.
Bene, *noun, m.*, blessing.
Benino: per benino, very well.
Bensi, nevertheless.
Biblioteca, library.
Bicchiere, *m.*, glass.
Bisestile, leap (*-year*).
Bisogno, need.
Boccone, *m.*, mouthful.
Bollare, stamp.
Bollo, stamp, post-mark.
Borbottare, grumble.
Bravo, excellent.
Breve, brief.
Brillante, brilliant.
Brontolare, grumble.
Buono, good.
Busta, envelope.
Caffè, *m.*, café.
Caldo, warm.
Camera, room, chamber.
Caminetto, fireplace.
Cangiare, change.
Canto, canto.
Capire, understand.
Capo, head. **Capo d' anno**, New Year's day.
Capolino: far capolino, peep out.

- Carcere**, *m. or f.*, prison.
Carezzevole, affectionate.
Carica, office.
Caricatura, caricature.
Caro, dear.
Carriera, career.
Carta, card.
Cartolina, (*postal*) card.
Casa, house.
Casalingo, steady.
Castigo, punishment.
Cavare, extract, satisfy, *and*
Celare, conceal.
Celso, Celsus.
Centesimo, centime (*about one-fifth of a cent*).
Centuplicare, increase a hundred-fold.
Cercare, hunt, look, look for.
Certo, *adj.*, certain.
Certo, *adv.*, certainly.
Che, *pron., rel.*, who, whom, which, that.
Che, *pron. and adj., inter.*, what.
Che, *conj.*, that. **Non . . . che**, only.
Chi, *rel.*, who, one who, he who, him who.
Chi, *inter.*, who, whom.
Chiamare, call. **Chiamarsi**, be named.
Chiaro, clear.
Chilogramma, *m.*, kilogram.
Chiudere, *irr.*, shut.
Ci, there, here. **Ci mancava . . .**, . . . is too much.
Ciò, this, that.
Circa, about.
Città, city.
Codesto, this.
- Cogliere**, *irr.*, pluck, seize, overtake.
Colà, there.
Colle, *m.*, hill.
Colloquio, conversation.
Colpo, blow.
Comandare, command.
Come, as, like, how.
Comechessia, of any kind.
Cominciare, begin.
Commercio, commerce.
Commozione, excitement.
Compagnia, company. *R*
Compenso, pay.
Compiacenza, indulgence.
Compiacersi, *irr.*, have the kindness, please.
Compiere, *irr.*, complete.
Complimento, compliment.
Comprendere, *irr.*, understand.
Comune, common.
Con, with.
Concedere, grant.
Condurre, *irr.*, lead, take.
Confessare, confess.
Conforto, consolation.
Conoscere, *irr.*, know, be acquainted with, make the acquaintance of.
Consegnare, deliver.
Considerare, consider.
Consolare, console.
Contare, count, tell.
Conte, count.
Contenere, *irr.*, contain.
Contento, joy, satisfaction.
Continuare, continue.
Contrarre, *irr.*, contract.
Contratto, *p.p. of Contrarre*.
Convincere, *irr.*, convince.
Cordialità, cordiality.

- Coronare**, crown.
Corpo, body.
Correre, *irr.*, run.
Corso, course.
Cortile, *m.*, yard.
Cosa, thing.
Così, so.
Costante, constant.
Costoro, *pl. of Costui*.
Costui, he, him.
Costume, *m.*, custom.
Creatura, creature.
Credere, believe, think.
Cristalizzare, freeze.
Criterio, judgment.
Cui, which.
Cuore, heart.
Cura, care.
Custode, warden.
Da, from, by, as to. **Dalla parte**, on the side. **Da nulla**, of no importance. **Da scrivere**, writing materials.
Dal, **dall'**, from the, by the.
Dappoi, later.
Dare, *irr.*, give. **Dar luogo**, give rise.
Debito, due.
Decamerone, *m.*, Decameron.
Deferenza, deference.
Defraudare, cheat.
Dei, of the.
Del, of the.
Delicato, delicate.
Dell', **della**, **delle**, of the.
Denaro, money.
Dente, *m.*, tooth.
Desiderio, desire.
Destinare, intend.
Destinazione, destination.
Detenzione, imprisonment.
Determinare, determine.
Detto, *p.p. of Dire*.
Di, of, than (*before infin.*), to. **Di nascosto**, in secret. **Di più**, more, any more. **Di sotto a**, from under.
Dì, *m.*, day.
Dice, *pres. of Dire*.
Dicembre, *m.*, December.
Dico, *pres. of Dire*.
Difficile, difficult.
Diligenza, diligence.
Dilombare, disable.
Dio, God.
Dire, *irr.*, say, speak, call.
Dritto, right.
Discorso, speech.
Discutere, *irr.*, discuss, dispute.
Dispetto, spite.
Disposizione, disposition, frame.
Distrazione, distraction.
Divenire, *irr.*, become.
Diventare, become.
Diverso, different.
Divertente, amusing.
Divertire, amuse.
Dividere, *irr.*, divide, share.
Dolcezza, fondness.
Dolore, *m.*, grief.
Domani, to-morrow.
Dopo, after.
Dormire, sleep.
Dove, where.
Dovè, *preterite of Dovere*.
Dovere, *irr.*, be obliged, must.
Dunque, then, therefore.
Durante, during.
Durare, last.
E, and.

- È, is, *from Essere.*
 Ebbe, *preterite of Avere.*
 Ecc. = eccetera, etc.
 Eccitare, excite.
 Ecco, that is.
 Ed (*used only before vowels*), and.
 Egli, he.
 Enciclopedia, encyclopædia.
 Entrare, enter.
 Entusiasmo, enthusiasm.
 Epistolografo, letter-writer.
 Eppure, and yet.
 Era, erano, *imperfect of Essere.*
 Esame, *m.*, examination.
 Esempio, example. **Ad esempio**,
 for instance.
 Esistenza, existence.
 Espansivo, unrestrained.
 Esporre, *irr.*, expose.
 Essere, *irr.*, be.
 Estremità, end.
 Età, age.
 Faceva, *imperfect of Fare.*
 Famiglia, family.
 Fantasia, imagination.
 Fare, *irr.*, make, do. **Far capo-**
lino, peep out.
 Farsi = **Fare + Si.**
 Fatta, kind.
 Fatto, *noun*, deed, fact.
 Fatto, *p.p. of Fare.*
 Fazzoletto, handkerchief.
 Febbre, *f.*, fever.
 Fece, *preterite of Fare.*
 Felice, happy.
 Festa, festivity, celebration.
 Figurarsi, imagine.
 Finalmente, at last.
 Fin da, from.
 Fine, *m. or f.*, end.
- Finestra, window.
 Finire, finish.
 Fin quando, how long.
 Focolare, *m.*, fireside.
 Fondaco, shop.
 Fondo, bottom.
 Formare, form.
 Forse, perhaps.
 Forte, *noun, m.*, main point.
 Forte, *adj.*, strong.
 Forte, *adv.*, hard.
 Fortunato, lucky.
 Forza, strength, power.
 Francia, France.
 Franco, frank.
 Francobollo, postage stamp.
 Fratello, brother.
 Freddo, cold.
 Frenare, check.
 Fu, *preterite of Essere.*
 Fuori, outside, out.
 Furore, *m.*, craze.
 Galleria, gallery.
 Gelo, cold.
 Generoso, generous.
 Genitore, *m.*, parent.
 Gente, *f.*, people.
 Gentile, gentle, kind, polite.
 Gesto, motion.
 Gialliccio, yellowish.
 Giallo, yellow.
 Gioia, joy.
 Giorno, day.
 Giovane, young.
 Giovare, help.
 Gioventù, *f.*, youth.
 Giovinetto, lad.
 Gittare, throw.
 Giungere, *irr.*, arrive, come.
 Giunto, *p.p. of Giungere.*

- Gli**, *art.*, the.
Gli, *pron.*, to him.
Gloria, glory.
Governo, government.
Grande, great.
Grasso, fat.
Grave, tedious.
Grosso, big.
Guardare, look at.
Ha, has, *from* **Avere**.
I, the.
Identificarsi, coincide.
Ieri, yesterday.
Ignorante, ignorant.
Ignoranza, ignorance.
Il, the.
Ilarità, cheerfulness.
Illusione, *f.*, illusion.
Imbarcarsi, embark.
Imbroccare, hit, hit upon.
Impiegato, clerk.
Impiego, employment, public office.
In, in. **In palese**, openly.
Incontrare, meet.
Incredibile, incredible.
Indicibilmente, unspeakably.
Indirizzo, address.
Indulgenza, indulgence.
Inerte, inactive.
Infanzia, infancy.
Ingegno, mind, talent.
Inghilterra, England.
Insomma, in short.
Integrante, essential.
Intendere, *irr.*, understand, mean.
Interessamento, interest.
Interrogatorio, examination.
Invano, in vain.
Invece, instead.
Invito, invitation.
- Iperboreo**, hyperborean.
Ironia, irony.
Irrequieto, restless.
Isbalestrare, *see* **Sbalestrare**.
Isolamento, isolation.
Istante, *m.*, instant.
Istudiare, *see* **Studiare**.
Italia, Italy.
L', *la*, the.
Là, there. **Al di là di**, beyond.
Lagnanza, complaint.
Lasciare, leave, let.
La Spezia, Spezia.
Laurea, degree.
Le, the.
Legare, tie.
Legge, *f.*, law.
Leggere, *irr.*, read.
Lettera, letter.
Letteratura, literature.
Letto, bed.
Lezione, lesson.
Li, them.
Liberazione, liberation.
Libertà, liberty.
Libro, book.
Lieto, gay.
Lo, the.
Locanda, hotel, eating-house.
Lontano, far.
Loro, to them.
Lungi, far.
Lungo, long.
Luogo, place. **Dar luogo**, give rise.
Ma, but.
Macchina, machine, course.
Madre, mother.
Maestro, master.
Maggiore, greater.
Mai, ever, never.

- Malfatto**, ill-made.
Mamma, mother.
Mancanza, lack, loss.
Mancare, fail, miss, lack. **Ci mancava . . . , . . .** is too much.
Maneggiare, work.
Mangiare, eat.
Mania, mania.
Manifestazione, expression.
Mano, *f.*, hand.
Mantenere, *irr.*, keep.
Mare, *m.*, sea.
Marina, marine.
Mattina, morning.
Mattino, morning.
Mattutino, morning (*adj.*).
Meccanico, mechanical.
Meglio, better, rather.
Melenso, fool.
Membro, limb.
Memoria, memory. **A memoria**, by heart.
Meno, less.
Mentale, mental.
Menu (*French*), menu.
Mercantile, mercantile.
Mese, *m.*, month.
Messo, *p.p.* of **Mettere**.
Mettere, *irr.*, put, (*of window*) look.
Mettersia, begin. **Mettere alla porta**, turn out of doors.
Mezzo, *noun*, middle, means.
Mezzo, *adj.*, half.
Mi, me, to me.
Mica, at all.
Migliaio, thousand.
Migliore, better, best.
Milano, *m. or f.*, Milan.
Mille, thousand.
Mise, *preterite* of **Mettere**.
Misero, wretched.
Mistero, mystery.
Misura, measure.
Mobiliare, furnish.
Moderno, modern.
Modo, way.
Molto, much. **Molti**, many.
Momento, moment, time.
Mondo, world.
Monotono, monotonous.
Morale, moral.
Morire, *irr.*, die.
Morte, *f.*, death.
Mucchio, pile.
Musa, muse.
Mutare, change.
Narrare, relate.
Nascere, *irr.*, be born.
Nascita, birth.
Nascondere, *irr.*, hide.
Nascosto, *p.p.* of **Nascondere**.
Di nascosto, in secret.
Naso, nose.
Natale, *m.*, Christmas.
Nato, born, *p.p.* of **Nascere**.
Ne, *pron.*, of him, of her, of it, of them.
Ne, *adv.*, thence.
Nè, nor. **Nè . . . nè**, neither . . . nor.
Negoziante, *m.*, merchant, dealer.
Nel, in the.
Nemico, enemy.
Nessuno, no, no one.
Nobile, noble.
Nobiltà, nobility.
Noia, bother.
Nome, *m.*, name.
Non, not. **Non . . . che**, only.
Nostro, our.
Notizia, news.

- Notte**, *f.*, night.
Novella, tale.
Novembre, *m.*, November.
Nulla, nothing. **Da nulla**, of no importance.
Nuovo, new.
Nutrice, nurse.
O, or.
Occhio, eye.
Occupazione, occupation.
Offrire, *irr.*, offer.
Ogni, every.
Ognuno, everyone.
Olio, oil.
Onore, *m.*, honor.
Operaio, workman.
Opinione, *f.*, opinion.
Opposto, opposite.
Opprimere, *irr.*, oppress.
Ora, *noun*, hour.
Ora, *adv.*, now.
Ordine, *m.*, order.
Orologio, clock, watch.
Orrendo, horrible.
Osservare, observe.
Ostante, withstanding.
Ostrica, oyster.
Ottobre, *m.*, October.
Ove, where.
Padre, father.
Padrona, mistress.
Paese, *m.*, country.
Palese, evident. **In palese**, openly.
Palpitare, throb.
Panforte, *m.*, panforte (*a kind of confectionery made in Siena*).
Paniere, *m.*, basket.
Parecchi, several.
Parente, *m.*, relative.
Parere, *irr.*, seem.
- Parlare**, speak.
Parte, *f.*, part, side. **Dalla parte**, on the side.
Particolare, particular.
Passare, pass.
Passato, past.
Passeggiare, walk.
Pasto, meal.
Paterno, fatherly.
Pazienza, patience.
Peggio, worse.
Pensare, think.
Per, for, in order to, through. **Per benino**, very well. **Per poco che**, so far as.
Perchè, *conj.*, because, in order that.
Perchè, *adv.*, why.
Perciò, therefore.
Perfettamente, perfectly.
Perfetto, perfect.
Persona, person.
Personale, personal.
Persuadere, *irr.*, persuade.
Pertanto, then, therefore.
Pesare, weigh.
Petto, breast.
Piacere, *m.*, pleasure.
Piangere, *irr.*, cry, weep.
Picchiare, hit.
Piccolo, little.
Piego, enclosure.
Piemontese, Piedmontese.
Pieno, full.
Pingere, *irr.*, depict.
Piramide, *f.*, pyramid.
Più di più, more, any more.
Poco, *noun*, little. **Pochi**, a few.
Poco, *adj.*, little. **Pochi**, few.
Poco, *adv.*, little, not very. **Per poco che**, so far as.

- Poeta**, *m.*, poet.
Poltrona, arm-chair.
Pomeridiano, P.M.
Porre, *irr.*, put.
Porta, door. **Mettere alla porta**,
 turn out of doors.
Portatore, *m.*, bearer.
Posa, stopping-place.
Possa, might.
Possibile, possible.
Posta, post.
Postale, postal.
Potere, *irr.*, be able, can.
Potrebbe, could, *from Potere*.
Potuto, *p.p.* of **Potere**.
Povero, poor, unhappy.
Pranzare, dine.
Pranzo, dinner.
Premio, prize, reward.
Prendere, *irr.*, take.
Preparare, prepare.
Presago di, suspecting.
Prese, *preterite of Prendere*.
Presso, near, to.
Presto, quickly, soon.
Prigione, prison.
Prima, before.
Primo, first.
Professore, *m.*, teacher.
Profondere, *irr.*, lavish.
Proibire, forbid.
Promessa, promise.
Promettere, *irr.*, promise.
Pronunciare, pronounce, express.
Proponimento, resolution.
Proporre, *irr.*, propose.
Proposito, resolve, intention.
Proseguire, continue.
Prossimo, near.
Protendere, *irr.*, hold out.
Provare, prove, experience, feel.
Punto, *noun*, point.
Punto, *adv.*, at all.
Può, *pres. of Potere*.
Pure, yet.
Qualche, some, any.
Qualcosa, *m.*, something.
Quale: **il quale**, which.
Qualunque, any.
Quando, when. **Fin quando**, how
 long.
Quantità, quantity.
Quanto, how, how much, how great,
 as, as much. **Quanto più**, as, as
 much.
Quarantanove, forty-nine.
Quello, that.
Questi, he.
Questo, this.
Qui, here.
Racconto, story.
Rallentare, slacken.
Rapidità, haste.
Recare, bring.
Regularmente, regularly.
Reminiscenza, recollection.
Replicare, repeat.
Requie, *f.*, rest.
Restituire, give back.
Riandare, *irr.*, go back.
Riassumere, *irr.*, sum up.
Richiamare, call back.
Richiedere, *irr.*, request.
Riconoscere, *irr.*, recognize.
Ricordare, remember.
Ricorrere, *irr.*, resort.
Rientrare, go in again.
Riesce, *pres. of Riuscire*.
Rigido, severe.
Rigore, *m.*, rigor.

- Rima**, rhyme.
Rimanere, *irr.*, remain.
Rimettere, *irr.*, hand over, restore.
Rimontare, wind up.
Rimostranza, remonstrance.
Ripetere, repeat, recite.
Riposo, rest.
Riprendere, *irr.*, continue.
Riscaldare, warm.
Rispettosamente, respectfully.
Rispondere, *irr.*, reply.
Ristorare, restore.
Risvegliarsi, wake up.
Ritornare, return.
Ritratto, portrait.
Riuscire, *irr.*, succeed.
Rivedere, *irr.*, see again.
Romanzo, novel.
Rompere, *irr.*, break.
Si, *see* **Si**.
Saluto, greeting.
Salvare, save.
Santo, holy.
Sapere, *irr.*, know.
Sarebbe, **sarebbero**, would be,
from **Essere**.
Sbalestrare, toss, fling.
Sbollire, evaporate.
Sbuffare, puff.
Scapola, shoulder.
Sciagura, misfortune.
Scienza, science.
Sciupare, spoil.
Scopo, purpose.
Scordare, forget.
Scritto, writing.
Scrittore, *m.*, writer.
Scrivere, *irr.*, write. **Da scrivere**,
writing materials.
Scuola, school.
- Se**, if.
Sè, himself, herself, themselves.
Seconda: a **seconda di**, *see* **A**.
Secondino, turnkey.
Segretario, secretary.
Seguente, following.
Seguire, follow.
Sembrare, seem.
Sempre, always.
Sentimento, feeling, emotion.
Sentire, feel.
Senza, without.
Separare, separate.
Sera, evening.
Sereno, quiet.
Servire, serve.
Servitore, *m.*, servant.
Servizio, service.
Settecento, seven hundred.
Sforzare, force.
Sforzo, effort.
Sfuriata, shower, rush.
Si, himself, herself, itself, themselves.
Si credeva, (it believed itself) it
was thought, people thought. **Si**
dice, (it says itself) it is said,
people say, they say.
Siccome, as.
Signore, sir.
Silenzio, silence.
Simile, similar, like.
Simpatia, sympathy.
Smania, rage, frenzy, craze.
Smontare, dislocate.
Sogno, dream.
Soldo, salary.
Solere, *irr.*, be accustomed.
Sollecitare, solicit.
Sollevar, lift up, cheer.
Solo, only, alone.

- Soltanto**, only.
Sommo, eminent.
Sonetto, sonnet.
Sonno, sleep.
Sopra, above, upon.
Sospetto, suspicion.
Sostenere, *irr.*, bear.
Sotto, under. **Di sotto a**, from under.
Speciale, particular.
Spedire, send.
Spegnere, *irr.*, extinguish.
Sperare, hope.
Spesso, often.
Spezia: la **Spezia**, Spezia.
Spina, thorn.
Spingere, *irr.*, push.
Spirito, spirit, mind.
Sposa, wife.
Sposare, marry.
Stagione, season.
Stampo, style.
Stanchezza, weariness.
Stanza, room.
Stare, be, stand. **Starsene**, stay.
Stendere, *irr.*, extend.
Stesso, self, same.
Storia, story, history.
Stringere, *irr.*, press, pain.
Studiare, study.
Studio, study.
Su, on.
Sua, *see* **Suo**.
Subito, at once.
Succedere, succeed.
Suo, sua, **suoi**, **sue**, his, her, its.
Sveglia, alarm.
Svegliare, wake up.
Sventolare, wave.
Sventura, misfortune.
Tacchino, turkey.
Tale, such.
Tanto, so, so much, only. **Tanti**, so many.
Tardi, late.
Tasca, pocket.
Tavola, (*dinner-*) table.
Tavolino, table.
Teatro, theatre.
Tecnico, technical.
Temerario, rash.
Temere, fear.
Tempo, time.
Tenerezza, tenderness.
Tesoro, treasure.
Testimonio, witness.
Tintinnire, jingle.
Tirocinio, apprenticeship.
Togliere, *irr.*, take away.
Torino, Turin.
Tornare, return.
Tosto, soon.
Totale, total.
Tra, between. **Tra me**, to myself.
Tracannare, swallow.
Tragedia, tragedy.
Tranquillare, calm.
Tranquillo, calm.
Trasportare, carry, take.
Trattare, treat.
Tremare, shiver.
Triste, sad.
Tristezza, sadness.
Troppo, too, too much.
Trovare, find.
Tumultuoso, tumultuous.
Tuttavia, however.
Tutto, *noun*, everything.
Tutto, *adj, and adv.*, all.
Uccello, bird.

- Uccidere, irr.**, kill.
Udire, irr., hear, hear of.
Ufficiale, m., officer.
Ufficio, office.
Umano, human.
Un, una, art., a, an.
Un, pron.: l'un l'altro, one another.
Unico, only.
Uomo, man.
Usare, use.
Uscire, irr., come out, go out.
Uso, habit, use.
Valentuomo, honest man.
Valere, irr., be worth, avail.
Vantare, boast.
Vecchio, old.
Vedere, irr., see.
Vedova, widow.
Vegliare, be awake.
Venerdì, Friday.
Venire, irr., come, be (*as aux. of passive*).
Ventisette, twenty-seven.
- Vergognarsi, reflexive verb**, be ashamed.
Vero, true, real.
Verso, verse.
Vi, pron., you, to you.
Vi, adv., there, to it, to them.
Viaggiare, travel.
Viceversa, vice versa.
Visita, visit.
Viso, face.
Vista, sight.
Vita, life.
Vittorio, Victor.
Vivere, irr., live.
Voglia, desire.
Volere, irr., wish, will. **Ci vuole**, it takes.
Volontà, will.
Volta, turn, time.
Voltare, turn.
Voluto, p. p. of Volere.
Vuol, vuole, pres. of Volere.
Zio, uncle.

ENGLISH-ITALIAN VOCABULARY.

[This vocabulary is supposed to contain all the words that occur in the fifteen exercises of Part III, except articles, personal pronouns, possessives, numerals, and proper names that are exactly alike in Italian and in English. Italian irregular verbs are marked. Of the Italian nouns whose gender is not noted, those ending in *o* and those denoting male beings are masculine, those ending in *a, u, -gione, -zione, or -udine* and those denoting female beings are feminine.]

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>About, vêrso.</p> <p>Accept, aggradîre.</p> <p>Accident, disgrázia.</p> <p>Accompany, accompagnáre.</p> <p>Account, rappôrto.</p> <p>Accusing, accusatóre.</p> <p>Acquainted: be acquainted with, conóscere, <i>irr.</i></p> <p>Acquire, acquistáre.</p> <p>Add, aggiúngere, <i>irr.</i></p> <p>Address, discórso.</p> <p>Admiral, ammiráglio.</p> <p>Admire, ammiráre.</p> <p>Affair, affáre, <i>m.</i></p> <p>Afflict, afflíggere, <i>irr.</i></p> <p>After, dópo.</p> <p>Afternoon, <i>adj.</i>, pomeridiáno.</p> <p>Afterward, afterwards, dópo.</p> <p>Against, cóntro.</p> <p>All, tútto. At all, affátto.</p> <p>Aily, alleáto.</p> <p>Almost, quási.</p> <p>Alone, sólo.</p> <p>Along, lúngo.</p> <p>Already, già.</p> <p>Also, ánche.</p> <p>Although, sebbêne.</p> | <p>Always, sêmpre.</p> <p>Ambition, ambizióne.</p> <p>Amiable, amábile.</p> <p>Amid, fra.</p> <p>Analytical, analítico.</p> <p>And, e.</p> <p>Anecdote, anêddoto.</p> <p>Another, un áltro.</p> <p>Answer, rispóndere, <i>irr.</i></p> <p>Anteroom, anticámara.</p> <p>Any, nessúno. At any rate, in ógni caso.</p> <p>Apply, rivólgersi, <i>irr.</i></p> <p>Ardent, ardênte.</p> <p>Around, indiêtro.</p> <p>Arouse, destáre.</p> <p>Arrive, arriváre.</p> <p>Art, áрте, f. The arts, le bête arti.</p> <p>As, cóme, (since) poichè.</p> <p>Ask for, domandáre.</p> <p>Aspect, aspêto.</p> <p>Astute, astúto.</p> <p>At, a, (near) prêssó. At all, affátto. At any rate, in ógni caso.</p> <p>At least, alméno, (<i>nevertheless</i>) tuttavía. At once, súbito.</p> <p>Attractive, attraênte.</p> |
|---|--|

- Audience**, uditório.
Author, autóre.
Avenge, vindicáre.
Avenue, viále, *m.*
Avoid, sfuggíre.
Back, spálle, *f. pl.*
Banish, scacciáre.
Banishment, esílio.
Barcelona, Barcellóna.
Bartholomew, Bartolomêo.
Battle, battágliá.
Be, êssere, *irr.* **Be acquainted with**, conóscere, *irr.* **Be necessary**, bisognáre, *impers.*
Bear, fruttáre.
Beauty, bellézza.
Because, perchè.
Become, doventáre.
Before, *adv.*, prima.
Before, *conj.*, prima che.
Before, *prep.*, dinánzi, (*before infin.*) prima di.
Beforehand, prima.
Beg, pregáre.
Beggar, mendicánte, *m.*
Begin, cominciáre.
Beginning, princípio.
Believe, crédere.
Beneath, sótto.
Beside, accánto a.
Besiege, assediáre.
Better, *adv.*, mêglio.
Between, fra.
Bier, bára.
Bitter, áspro.
Black, néro.
Bloodthirsty, sanguinóso.
Bloody, sanguinóso.
Blow away, dissipáre.
Boarder, pensionário.
Boarding-house, pensióne, *f.*
Boat, bastiménto.
Body, sálma.
Book, líbro.
Both, tútti e dúe. **Both . . . and**, tánto . . . quánto, sía . . . sía.
Break, rómpere, *irr.*
Breathe forth, esaláre.
Bring, portáre. **Bring forth**, prodúrre, *irr.*
Brother, fratêllo.
Build, costruírre.
Burial, esêquie, *f. pl.*
But, ma.
Butcher, trucidáre.
By, da, per. **By means of**, per mêzzo di.
By-and-by, piú tárdi.
Call, chiamáre.
Calmly, tranquíllaménte.
Calumny, diffamazióne.
Can, potére; *irr.*
Card, bigliétto.
Carry, portáre.
Catch, afferráre.
Cause, *noun*, cagióne.
Cause, *verb*, prodúrre, *irr.*
Celebrate, celebráre.
Century, sêcolo.
Certainly, sicúro.
Chair, sêggiola.
Chance, fortúna.
Change, cambiaménto.
Charles, Cárlo.
Chatterbox: little chatterbox (*f.*), chiacchierína.
Church, chiêsa.
City, città.
Class, clásse, *f.*
Clemency, grázia.

- Close**, chiúdere, *irr.*
Cloud, núbe, *f.*
Come, venire, *irr.* **Come in**, en-
 tráre. **Come out**, uscíre, *irr.*
Command, comandáre.
Common, *noun*, comúne, *m.*
Common, *adj.*, comúne.
Completely, piênaménte.
Confuse, confóndere, *irr.*
Conquer, víncere, *irr.*
Consequence, consequênza.
Consider, tenére, *irr.*
Conspire, conspiráre.
Continual, contínuo.
Continue, continuáre.
Convenience, cômodi, *m. pl.*
Convent, convênto.
Conversation, conversazióne.
Cool, raffreddáre.
Corpse, môrto.
Corrupt, corróttó.
Corruption, corruzióné.
Could, potére, *irr.*
Country, (*rural region*) campáña,
 (*national territory*) paése, *m.*
Course: of course, naturalménte.
Creator, creatóre, *m.*
Creature, creatúra.
Criticism, crítica.
Crowd, gênte, *f.*
Cruel, crudêle.
Cunning, finézza.
Cut, tagliáre.
Danger, perícólo.
Dangerous, pericolóso.
Darken, offuscáre.
Day, giórno.
Dead, môrto.
Dear, cáro, caríssimo, gentilíssimo.
Death, môrte, *f.*
Debauch, crápula.
Defeat, sconfiggere, *irr.*
Delay, indúgio.
Demolish, demolíre.
Depose, depórre, *irr.*
Deputation, deputazióne.
Describe, descrívere, *irr.*
Desire, desideráre.
Destroy, distrúggere, *irr.*
Die, moríre, *irr.*
Display, pretenzióne.
Displease, dispiacére, *irr.*
Dispose, dispórre, *irr.*
Dissembler, dissimulatóre, *m.*
Distant, distánte.
Disturb, disturbáre.
Do, fáre, *irr.*
Domestic, intestíno.
Door, úscio, (*outer door*) pôrta.
Draw, attiráre.
Dress, vestíre.
Drive, scacciáre.
Duke, dúca, *m.*
During, duránte.
Easy, fácele.
Electric, elêtrico.
Embellish, abbellíre.
Emperor, imperatóre.
End, *noun*, fine, *m. or f.*
End, *verb*, finíre, avér fine.
Enemy, nemíco.
English, inglése.
Enjoy, godére (*di*).
Enter, entráre (*in*).
Entertainment, divertíméto.
Environs, vicinánze, *f. pl.*
Esteemed, gentilíssimo.
Eulogy, elôgio.
Even, ánche, (*after neg.*) neppúre.
Evening, séra.

- Every**, ógni.
Everywhere, dappertútto.
Evident, palése.
Except, tránne.
Excess, eccêso.
Exercise, *noun*, esercizio.
Exercise, *verb*, esercitáre.
Exile, fuoruscíto, êsule, *m*.
Expect, pensáre.
Extinguish, spêgnere, *irr*.
Extreme, estrêmo.
Eye, ôcchio.
Fact: in fact, di fátti.
Fall, cadére, *irr*.
Family, famíglia.
Famine, carestía.
Famous, famóso.
Fan, ventáglio.
Father, pádre.
Fatherland, pátria.
Fear, temére.
Feel, sentíre.
Fellow-citizen, concittadíno.
Ferocity, ferôcia.
Festivity, fêsta.
Fever, fêbbre, *f*.
Few, pôchi. **A few**, pôchi.
Field, câmpo.
Fight, combáttere.
Finally, finalménte.
Find, trováre.
Fitting, conveniênte.
Flash, lâmpo.
Florence, Firênze, *f. or m*.
Florentine, fiorentíno.
Follow, seguitáre.
Food, cibo.
Foot, piêde, *m*.
For, *conj.*, poichê.
For, *prep.*, per, (*of time*) duránte.
- Force**, fôrza.
Forever, sêmpre.
Forgive, perdonáre (*a a person*).
Formerly, príma.
Fort, fortézza.
Fortunately, per buôna ventúra.
Fortune, ventúra.
Fraud (*trickster*), fúrbo.
Free, líbero.
Freedom, libertà.
French, *adj. and m. noun*, francése.
Friendship, amicízia.
From, da, (*of time*) fin da.
Front: in front of, dinánzi a.
Garrison, guarnigióne.
Gate, pôrta.
Gather, radunáre.
Gay, allégro.
Gaze at, fissáre.
General, generále.
Generous, generóso.
Genoa, Gênova.
Gentle, mansuêto.
Gentleman, signóre.
German, tedésco.
Ghibelline, ghibellíno.
Give, dáre, *irr*.
Gladly, volentiêri.
Go, andáre, *irr*. **Be going to**,
 stáre (*irr.*) per. **Go in**, entráre.
Good, *noun*, bêne, *m*.
Good, *adj.*, buôno.
Govern, governáre.
Government, govêrno.
Great, gránde.
Greater, maggióre.
Grievance, ingiúria.
Ground, têrra.
Grow (*become*), doventáre.
Guelph, guêlfo.

- Guess**, indovinâre.
Hall, sála.
Hand, máno, *f*.
Hang, impiccâre.
Happen, accadére, *irr*.
Hard (*difficult*), difícilcile.
Hardly, appéna.
Harm, mále, *m*.
Hate, odiâre.
Have, avére, *irr*.
Head, cápo, (*Ex. 14*) têsta.
Hear, sentíre, udíre, *irr*.
Heaven, ciêlo.
Help, *noun*, aiúto.
Help, *verb*, contribuíre. **Not to be able to help**, non potére (*irr.*) a méno di non (*with infín.*).
Hence, però.
Henry, Enríco.
Here, qui.
Hero, eròe, *m*.
Hesitate, esitâre.
Hidden, nascósto.
Hide, nascóndere, *irr*.
History, stòria.
Homicide, omicída, *m*.
Hope, *noun*, speránza.
Hope, *verb*, sperâre.
Horse, cavállo.
Hostility, inimicízia.
Hour, óra.
However, però.
Humiliating, umiliânte.
Hunger, fáme, *f*.
If, se.
Imagine, imaginâre.
Imperial, imperiále.
Importance, importánza.
In, in, (*of future time*) fra. **In a moment**, pôco dôpo. **In fact**, di fátti. **In front of**, dinánzi a.
In order to, per. **In short**, in-sómma.
Incautious, incáuto.
Inconvenience, incômodo.
Independence, indipendênza.
Infamous, infáme.
Inhabitant, abitânte, *m*.
Innumerable, innumerévole.
Insinuating, insinuânte.
Instant, moménto, istânte, *m*.
Instinct, istínto.
Interest, interessâre.
Intermittent, intermittênte.
Into, in.
Intrigue, intrígo.
Invitation, invító.
Invite, invitâre.
Italian, italiáno.
Italy, Itália.
January, gennáio.
Just a moment, un momentíno.
Keep, tenére, *irr*.
Kindly, benêvole.
Kindness, gentilézza.
Kingdom, régno.
Know, sapére, *irr*.
Language, língua.
Last, *verb*, durâre.
Last, *adj.*, último.
Late, recênte.
Lay waste, devastâre.
Lead, condúrre, *irr*.
Least, il méno. **At least**, alméno, (*nevertheless*) tuttavía.
Leave, lasciâre.
Less, méno.
Let, lasciâre.
Letter, lêttera.
Liberally, largaménte.

- Liberate**, liberáre.
Liberty, libertà.
Lie, *noun*, menzógna.
Lie (*recline*), *verb*, giacére, *irr.*
Life, vita.
Lift, solleváre.
Light, lúme, *m.*
Like, cóme.
Line, ríga.
Lip, lábbro (*pl.* le lábbra).
Literary, letterário.
Little, *noun*, pôco. **Little by little**, a pôco a pôco.
Little, *adj.*, píccolo.
Look, *noun*, sguárdo.
Look, *verb*, guardáre.
Lose, pêrdere.
Loss, pêrdita.
Love, amóre, *m.*
Low, *adv.*, a bássa vóce.
Magistracy, magistráto.
Magnanimous, magnánimo.
Magnificent, magnífico.
Maintain, mantenére, *irr.*
Make, fáre, *irr.* **Make up for**, riparáre a.
Man, uômo (*pl.* uômini). **Old man**, vécchio.
Manner, manières.
Many, mólti. **So many**, tánti.
Mar, sfregiáre.
Marseilles, Marsíglia.
Massacre, massácro.
Masterpiece, capolavóro.
Mean, avér l'intenzióne (di).
Means, mêzzo. **By means of**, per mêzzo di.
Meantime: in the meantime, in-tánto.
Meanwhile, frattánto.
- Member**, persóna, *f.*
Memory, memória.
Middle, mêzzo.
Mile, míglia (*pl.* míglia, *f.*).
Misfortune, calamità.
Miss, signorína.
Mistake, mancánza.
Modest, modêsto.
Moment, moménto. **In a moment**, pôco dôpo. **Just a moment**, un momentíno.
Monday, lunedì, *m.*
Money, denáro.
Month, mése, *m.*
More, piú.
Most, il piú.
Mouth, bócca.
Mr., signór.
Mrs., signóra.
Municipal, municipále.
Murder, assassínio.
Murderer, assassíno.
Music, música.
Must, dovére, *irr.*
Name, nóme, *m.*
Nation, nazióne.
Near, vicíno a, prêso a.
Necessary: be necessary, bisognáre, *impers.*
Never, non . . . mái.
New, nuôvo. **New York**, Nuôva York.
News, notícia.
Night, nôtte, *f.*
Noble, *adj. and m. noun*, nôbile.
Nobody, non . . . alcúno.
Noon, mezzogiórno.
Not, non. **Or not**, o no.
Nothing, núlla, non . . . núlla.
Nothing but, non . . . áltro che.

- Now**, óra.
Numerous, numerosó.
Oblige, costringere, *irr.*
Obloquy, calúnnia.
Observe, osserváre.
Obtain, ottenére, *irr.*
Occupation, occupazióne.
Occur, seguíre.
Odd, cõsa curiósa.
Of, di. **Of course**, naturalménte.
Offer, *noun*, offérta.
Offer, *verb*, offérsi, *irr.*
Office: **post office**, pôsta.
Official, ufficiale, *m.*
Often, spésse vólte.
Old, vécchio. **Old man**, vécchio.
Old woman, vécchia.
Olive (*proper name*), Olívia.
On, sópra, su.
Once: **at once**, súbito.
Only, *adj.*, sólo.
Only, *adv.*, solaménte, non . . . che.
Operation, manôvra.
Opportunity, occasióne, *f.*
Opposite, oppósto.
Opposition, concorrênza.
Or, o. **Or not**, o no.
Oration, orazióne.
Oratorical, oratório.
Order, órdine, *m.* **In order to**, per.
Orgies, órgie, *f. pl.*
Orphan, orfanêllo.
Ostracism, ostracismo.
Other, áltro.
Ought, dovére, *irr.*
Over, di sópra.
Overthrow, rovináre.
Own, próprio.
Palace, palázzo.
Papal, papále.
Paris, Parígi, *m. or f.*
Parlor, salôtto.
Part, páрте, *f.*
Party, partito.
Pass, passáre.
Past, *adj.*, scórso.
Path, stráda.
Patrician, patrízio.
Peace, páce, *f.*
Peasant, contadíno.
People, pôpulo.
Perceive, accórgersi, *irr.*
Perhaps, fôrse.
Perish, períre.
Perpetuate, perpetuáre.
Person, persóna, *f.*
Pestilence, pête, *f.*
Pestilential, pestilenziále.
Pilgrim, pellegríno.
Pity, pietà.
Place, luôgo.
Platform, rôstri, *m. pl.*
Please, piacére (a), *irr.*
Pleasing, piacévole.
Pleasure, piacére, *m.*
Plump, grassoccíno.
Pole, anténna.
Policy, política.
Political, político.
Pope, pápa, *m.*
Possibility, possibilità.
Possible, possíbile.
Post office, pôsta.
Power, (*authority*) signoría, (*force*)
potênza.
Prefer, preferíre.
Prepare, preparáre.
Prevent, impedíre.
Pride, orgôglio.
Prince, príncipe.

- Probably**, probabilménte.
Procure, procuráre.
Profound, profóndo.
Progress, perfezionaménto.
Promise, proméssa.
Pronounce, pronunziáre.
Property, proprietá, *f. pl.*
Propose, propórré, *irr.*
Protestant, protestánte.
Proud (*glorious*), vantáto.
Provide, procuráre.
Public, púbblico.
Purple, porporíno.
Pursue (*add*), soggiúngere, *irr.*
Put, méttére, *irr.*
Quarrel, discórdia.
Question, domándá.
Quickly, prêsto.
Railroad, stráda ferráta.
Rain down, pióvere, *irr.*
Rap, colpettíno.
Rate: at any rate, in ógni caso.
Rather, piuttósto.
Read, lêggere, *irr.*
Really, davvéro.
Reappear, riapparíre, *irr.*
Reason, ragióne.
Receive, ricévere.
Recollection, rimembránza.
Reduce, ridúrre, *irr.*
Regain, riacquistáre.
Regard, (*greeting*) salúto. **With**
 regard to, rispétto a.
Relate, raccontáre.
Religion, religióne.
Remain, restáre, rimanére, *irr.*
Render, rëndere, *irr.*
Repay, compensáre.
Reply, rispóndere, *irr.*
Report, scóppio.
Representative, rappresentánte, *m.*
Reprisal, rappreságia.
Resume, riprêndere, *irr.*
Return, ritornáre, tornáre.
Revenge, rivíncita.
Reverence, riverênza.
Riches, ricchézze, *f. pl.*
Rival, rivále.
Rivalry, rivalità.
Rogue, furfánte, *m.*
Roll, lísta.
Rome, Róma.
Room, stánza.
Rout, róttá.
Ruin, rovína.
Rule, domínio.
Ruu-away, scappáto.
Saint, *see St.*
Sake, amóre, *m.*
Sally, sortíta.
Save, salváre.
Say, díre, *irr.*
Searching, scrutatóre.
See, vedére, *irr.*, (*become aware*)
 avvedérsi, *irr.*
Seem, sembráre, parére, *irr.*
Send, mandáre, spedíre.
Sentiment, sentimentó.
September, settêmbre, *m.*
Serene, sereníssimo.
Series, sêrie, *f.*
Several, parécchi (*f. parécchie*).
Seville, Siviglia.
Shameful, vergognóso.
Short: in short, insómma.
Shut, chiúdere, *irr.*
Side, láto.
Siege, assêdio.
Sieneſe, *adj. and m. noun*, senése.
Sigh, sospiráre.

- Silent**, silenzióso.
Sin, peccáto.
Since (*ago*), sóno.
Sister, sorèlla.
Sit, sedére, *irr.* **Sit down**, sedérsi.
Sky, cièlo.
Slander, maldicênza.
Slaughter, stráge, *f.*
Slavery, schiavitù.
Sly, sottile.
So, tánto, (*so = it*) lo. **So many**, tánti. **So that**, di môdo che.
Society, società. **In society**, in società.
Some, quálche.
Someone, qualchedúno.
Something, quálche còsa.
Son, sùglio.
Soul, ánima.
Spain, Spágna.
Spaniard, spagnuòlo.
Spanish, spagnuòlo.
Speak, parláre.
Spectator, assisténte, *m.*
Stand, stáre, *irr.* **Stand up**, star (*irr.*) rítto (*adj.*).
Start, partíre.
Stay, trattenérsi, *irr.*
St. Bartholomew, San Bartolomé.
Steal, rubáre.
Steep, impregnáre.
Step, pássò.
Still, ancóra.
Stormy, tempestóso.
Street, stráda.
Strength, poténza.
Subjugate, soggiogáre.
Substitute, sostituíre.
Succeed, (*follow*) succêdere, *irr.*, (*turn out well*) riuscíre, *irr.*
Such, tále. **Such a**, un tále.
Suddenly, a un tráttò.
Suffer, sopportáre.
Sufficiently, abbastánza.
Suit, conveníre, *irr.*
Suppose, crêdere.
Surely, di cêrto.
Surrender, rêndere, *irr.*
Sustain, sostenére, *irr.*
Swamp, marémma.
Sympathy, simpatía.
Table, távola.
Take, prêndere, *irr.*
Tap, picchiáre.
Tell, díre, *irr.*
Terrible, terribile.
Than, che, (*before nouns, pronouns, and numerals*) di.
That, *rel. pron.*, che.
That, *dem. pron. and adj.*, quéllo.
That, *conj.*, che.
Theatre, teátro.
Then, pòi.
There, vi, ci.
Thing, còsa.
Think, pensáre.
This, quésto.
Threaten, minacciáre.
Threshold, sòglia.
Throat, góla.
Through, per.
Thursday, giovedì, *m.*
Thus, cosi.
Till, coltívare.
Time, (*duration*) têmpo, (*repetition*) vólta.
To, a.
Tomb, tómba.
Too, trôppo, (*also*) ánche.
Town, comúne, *m.*

Treason, tradimento.	Warrior, guerriero.
Tree, álbero.	Waste: lay waste, devastare.
Tribute, tributo.	Watch, guardare.
Triumph, <i>noun</i> , trióno.	Way, (<i>road</i>) via, (<i>manner</i>) modo,
Triumph, <i>verb</i> , trionfare.	(<i>Ex. 15</i>) maniera.
Troop, trúppa.	Weak, débole.
True, véro.	Wear, consumare.
Try, cercare.	Weep, piangere, <i>irr.</i>
Tumult, tumúlto.	What, <i>rel. pron.</i> , ciò che.
Turn, vólgersi, <i>irr.</i>	What, <i>inter. pron.</i> , che còsa.
Tuscan, toscáno.	When, quándo.
Tuscany, Toscana.	Where, dóve.
Tyrannize, tiranneggiare.	Whether, se.
Tyranny, tiranía.	Which, che, il quále.
Tyrant, tiránno.	While, méntre.
Unawares, álla sprovvista.	Who, che.
Under, sótto.	Whole, intêro.
Unerring, infallibile.	Whom, il quále.
Unfeigned, non finto.	Why, <i>inter. adv.</i> , perchè.
Unfortunate, disgraziáto.	Why, <i>interjection</i> , eh.
Unhappy, sventuráto.	Wile, malízia.
Union, unióne, <i>f.</i>	Will, volontà.
Unsworded, disarmáto.	Wire, filo.
Until, finchè non.	Wish, volére, <i>irr.</i>
Unwillingly, mal volentiêri.	With, con.
Up: make up for, riparare a.	Within, <i>prep.</i> , dentro.
Uphold, appoggiare.	Without, <i>adv.</i> , di fuòri.
Upon, sópra, su.	Without, <i>prep.</i> , sènza.
Uprising, sollevamento.	Woman, dónna. Old woman,
Use, úso.	vêcchia.
Used, assuefátto.	Word, paròla.
Useless, inútile.	World, móndo.
Various, vário.	Wrath, rábbia.
Very, assái, mólto.	Wrest, tógliere, <i>irr.</i>
Victory, vittòria.	Write, scrívere, <i>irr.</i>
Violence, violênza.	Writer, scrittóre, <i>m.</i>
Visitor, visitatóre, <i>m.</i>	Year, áno.
Wall, máro (<i>pl.</i> le múra).	Yellow, giállo.
War, guêrra.	Yes, sì.
Warn, avvertíre.	Yet, ancóra.

APPENDIX.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION.

[The numbers prefixed to the following notes refer to the paragraphs of the first chapter in this book.]

1. The Tuscan names of the letters are : *a, bi, ci, di, é, êffe, gi, ácca, i, jé* or *i lúngo, êlle, êmme, ênne, ó, pi, cu, érre, êsse, ti, u, vu* or *vi, zêta* (with *z* pronounced *dz*). They do not change in the plural. Their gender is not fixed ; in general those ending in *a* or *e* are considered as feminine, the others as masculine. *K, x, y* are *cáppa, iccase, ípsilon*, all masculine.

2. *a.* The sounds *á, é, ó*, followed by a single consonant, are somewhat longer than the other vowels : for instance, in *dáto, fêro, óvo* the accented *a, e, o* are longer than in *dáttero, véro, óve*. Final accented vowels sound particularly short : as in *amò, beltà, caffè*.

β. In forming *i* the mouth should be made as broad as possible from side to side. For *u* and *ó* the lips should be puckered. For *a* and *é* the mouth should be opened very wide.

3. *a.* If an adverb in *-mente* is formed from an adjective containing *é* or *ó*, this vowel has, in the adverb, a secondary accent, and retains its open sound : as (*brêve*) *brêvemente*, "briefly" ; (*nòbile*) *nòbilménte*, "nobly." Furthermore, *é* and *ó* retain their quality in seeming compounds that consist, in reality, of two or more separate words : as *tostochè = tóstoché = tóstó che*, "as soon as."

β. Preterites and past participles in *-esi, -eso, -osi, -oso* have a close *e* or *o* ; except *chièsi* (also *chièsi*), *esplòsi, esplòso, lèsi* (not used), *lèso*.

γ. In the suffixes *-eccio* (-a), *-esco* (-a), *-ese*, *-essa*, *-etto* (-a), *-ezzo* (-a), *-mente*, and *-mento* the *e* is always close; while in the diminutive suffix *-ello* (-a), and in the endings *-ente*, *-enza*, *-erio* (or *-ero*), and *-esimo* (-a) it is open: as *inglèse*, "English"; *probabilmente*, "probably"; *prudènte*, "prudent"; *ventésimo*, "twentieth."

δ. In the endings *-oio*, *-one*, *-ore*, and in the suffix *-oso* (-a) the *o* is close; while in the ending *-orio*, and in *-occio* (-a), *-otto* (-a), and *-ozzo* (-a), used as suffixes to nouns or adjectives, it is open: as *vassóio*, "tray"; *amóre*, "love"; *romitório*, "hermitage"; *casóttà*, "good-sized house."

ε. In the following cases accented *e* or *o* may have either the close or the open sound: in *Giorgio*, *maestra*, *maestro*, *nego* (from *negàre*), *neve*, *organo*, *scendere*, *senza*, *siete* and *sono* (from *èssere*), *spegnere*, *Stefano*, *vendere*; and in the conditional endings *-esti*, *-emmo*, *-este*. The present subjunctive forms *dieno*, *sieno*, *stieno* are pronounced also *dièno*, *sièno*, *stièno*.

ζ. In poetry we often find *ê* for *iê*, *ô* for *uô*: as *ven* = *viène*, "he comes"; *cor* = *cuôre*, "heart."

4. C. a. Between two vowels, of which the second is *e* or *i*, single *c* and single *g* are, in ordinary Tuscan speech, pronounced respectively like *sh* in "ship" and *si* in "vision": as *páce*, "peace"; *stagiónè*, "season."

β. Between two vowels, of which the second is *a*, *o*, or *u*, a single *c* is, in popular Tuscan speech, sounded nearly like English *h*: as *poco* (*pôho*), "little"; *di questa cosa* (*di hwèsta hòsa*), "of this thing." This pronunciation is regarded as vulgar.

J. Some writers use *j*, except after a consonant, for the *i* that is pronounced *y*: as *jeri* for *ièri*, "yesterday"; *pajo* for *páio*, "pair." It is sometimes used also for final *i* in the plural of words in unaccented *-io*: as *specchj* (also *specchî* and occasionally *specchii*) for *spécchi*, "mirrors," plural of *spécchio*.

Z. Aside from verbs in *-izzàre*, *z* and *zz* have the value *dz* in the following words and their derivatives: —

arzilla	frizzo	magazzino	romanzo	zêlo
azzirro	garzone	manzo	ronzio	zenit
barzellèta	gazzèlla	mêzzo	rôzzo	zêro
bizza	gazzèta	orizzònte	zaffiro	zêta
brèzza	gónzo	ôrzo	zaffiròne	zinco
brónzo	Lázzero	pênzolo	zanzára	zodiaco
donzèlla	lazerétto	prânzo	zêbra	zòlla
dozzina	lázzo	ribrézzo	zêffiro	zôna

also in all derivatives of the Greek *zoos*, and in many uncommon words.

5. In pronouncing *gli* and *gn* the point of the tongue should remain behind the lower teeth : as *figlio*, "son" ; *ogni*, "every."

6. If one of the words mentioned below, or any oxytone ending in a vowel, is closely followed by a word beginning with a consonant, this consonant is, in Tuscany, generally pronounced double. The words are : * —

a	di, <i>day</i>	giù	o §	sópra
che	di', <i>say</i>	ha	più	sta †
chi	e	ho	qua	sto
ciò	è	ínfra	quálche	su
cóme	fa †	íntra	qui	te ‡
cóntra	fè, <i>faith</i>	là	re	tra
da	fe' = féce	li	sa	tre
dà, <i>gives</i>	fo	ma	se, <i>if</i>	tu
da', <i>give</i>	fra	me ‡	sè	va †
do	fu	mo' = môdo	sì	vo = vádo
dóve	già	nè	so	vo' = vôglio

Ex. : *verrà da me domani* (*verràddammèddomàni*), "he will come to my house to-morrow." In such cases *e* is, of course, never pronounced like *h* (see 4, C, β).

* The materials for this list were taken from D' Ovidio's article in Gröber's *Grundriss der romanischen Philologie*, p. 496.

† Both the imperative sing. and the pres. ind. third sing.

‡ The disjunctive forms.

§ Both the conjunction "or" and the interrogative particle.

INFLECTIONS OF THE VOICE.

1. Italian speech is at once smoother and less monotonous than American: it is less interrupted by breathings, and it has far greater variations of pitch. In order to speak or read Italian well, an American must learn to breathe in speaking as he does in singing; he must inhale deeply at the beginning of the clause, and not stop again until he reaches the end of it. The following directions may be of use; they are based on the Tuscan pronunciation, and particularly on that of Siena.

2. *a.* The simplest inflection in a declarative sentence is as follows: at the beginning the voice is pitched low; it rises in the middle (in earnest conversation often to a falsetto), and falls again at the end. The most emphatic word generally receives the highest tone; if there are no words after it to complete the cadence, the first words of the phrase are often repeated at the end: as *me lo dicono tutti me lo dicono* ("they all tell me so"), where the *u* of *tutti* is an octave higher than the beginning and the close of the sentence.

β. When there is a pause on some not particularly emphatic word before the main verb, that word has a slight circumflex accent, the voice rising about one semitone and falling about three: as *fuòri d'ì città ^ c' è ùna bellissima villa * ("outside the city there's a beautiful villa"), where *bellissima* has the high pitch, and the *a* of *città* has the circumflex. This accent is generally heard whenever modifying clauses or phrases precede the main clause.

γ. Almost all declarative sentences are made up chiefly of these two inflections, the long rise and fall and the short circumflex. Americans must avoid breaking up their sentences by meaningless falling tones. The fall occurs in Italian, as in English, on a very emphatic word, and at the end of a sentence. It is used, also, with a verb of saying or thinking, followed by a direct quotation;

and with any word or phrase used as a vocative, except in loud calling (see 4, β): as *allóra chiáma Alfrédo e gli dice *: *Bambino *, *dimmi la verità * (*Grammar*, Exercise 17), where the syllables *fre*, *bam*, and *dim* have the highest pitch.

3. α . Questions to which the answer may be "yes" or "no" have either one of two circumflex accents: in the first the voice rises about five semitones and falls one; in the second, which is sometimes used in reading and in polite phrases, the voice rises and falls about an octave. Ex.: *l' hái visto* ("have you seen him?"), where the pitches of *l' hái*, *vi*, and *sto* may be represented by the notes *do*, *fa*, *mi*; *ha bèn dormito* ("did you sleep well?"), where *mi* is an octave higher than *dor* and *to*. The former accent may be heard in the Irish pronunciation of English.

β . These inflections are nearly always confined to the last few syllables of the sentence. In some questions, however, they appear twice, generally occurring first on the verb; and occasionally the circumflex on the verb is the only one.

γ . Questions that cannot be answered by "yes" or "no" usually begin high, the pitch depending on the emphasis. The voice then falls, but generally rises again at the last syllable, going up about three semitones: as *o cóme \ hái fátto /* ("how did you do it?"). This accent is common among the Irish, and may be heard in England. The final rise is, however, often omitted, especially in very short sentences and in polite phrases: as *cóme sta * ("how do you do?").

4. α . Exclamations of surprise begin very high, and sink rapidly: as *sénti * ("no!"*); *un affár di niènte * ("you don't say so!"*), where *un* has the main stress; *per mio bácco* ("I want to know!"*), with the accent on *per*.

β . In calling to persons at a distance, the Tuscans sing rather than speak; the usual tune is *do, la, sol*, the accented syllable being highest: as *Agóstina* ("Agustine!"); *parténza* ("all aboard!").

* Popular New England equivalents.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CONJUGATION.*

N.B. — This list contains no compound verbs except those which differ in conjugation from their simple verbs and those for which no simple verb exists in Italian. With every verb its irregular forms are given: in the same line with the infinitive are the present participle (if it be needed to show the original form of the infinitive), the first person singular of the preterite indicative, the past participle, and the first person singular of the future indicative (if the future be contracted); immediately below are the present indicative, the imperative, and the present subjunctive, if these parts be peculiar. For *dàre* and *stàre* the whole preterite and the first person singular of the imperfect subjunctive are given also. *Èssere* is irregular throughout. *All tenses not mentioned are regular.* Note the following rules: —

a. If the present participle is given, the following forms, unless expressly mentioned, are to be constructed from its stem: all present and preterite forms with accented endings, and the whole imperfect indicative and subjunctive. If the present participle is not given, these forms, unless they be mentioned, are to be constructed from the stem of the infinitive.

b. Preterites in *-di*, *-èi*, *-ii*, and *-ètti* (except *dètti* and *stètti*) are regular throughout. In all *other* preterites the third person sin-

* Reference to these tables is facilitated by an Alphabetical List of Irregular and Defective Verbs (see page 95). Students are advised not to learn forms in parentheses nor any verbs or forms marked *rare* or *poetical*.

gular can be formed from the first person by changing final *i* to *e*, and the third person plural by adding *-ro* to the third person singular.

c. If the future is not given, it is to be constructed from the infinitive. The conditional always has the same stem as the future.

d. The imperative, when not given, is like the corresponding forms of the present indicative.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. Andáre, *go*, andái, andáto; andrò (anderò).

PRES. IND.		IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.	
Vádo <i>or</i> vô,	andiámo,	Va',	Váda,	andiámo,
vái,	andáte,	andiámo,	váda,	andiáte,
va,	vánno.	andáte.	váda,	vádano.

2. Fáre, *do*, facêndo, féci, * fátto; farò.

PRES. IND.		IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.	
Fáccio <i>or</i> fô,	facciámo,	Fa',	Fáccia,	facciámo,
fái, †	fáte,	facciámo,	fáccia,	facciáte,
fa, †	fánno.	fáte.	fáccia,	fácciano.

3. Dáre, *give*, diédi *or* dêtti, dáto; darò. *Imp. subj.* déssi.

PRES. IND.	PRET. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Dô,	Diédi <i>or</i> dêtti,		Día,
dái,	désti,	Da',	día,
dà,	diède <i>or</i> dêtte, ‡		día,
diámo,	démmo,	diámo,	diámo,
dáte,	déste,	dáte.	diáte,
dánno.	diêdero <i>or</i> dêtterò. ‡		díano <i>or</i> díeno.

* In poetry we sometimes find a preterite *fèi, fèsti, fê* *or* *fêo, fêmno, fèste, fèrono* *or* *fènno*; and an imp. ind. *fêa*, etc.

† Also *fáci, fáce*.

‡ Also *diè*, sing.; *diêr* *or* *diêro* *or* *diêrono*, pl.

4. Stáre (67, a), *stand*, stétti, státo; starò. *Imp. subj.* stéssi.

PRES. IND.	PRET. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Stô,	Stétti,		Stía,
stái,	stésti,	Sta',	stía,
sta,	stêtte,		stía,
stiámo,	stémmo,	stiámo,	stiámo,
státe,	stéste,	státe.	stíate,
stánno.	stêttero.		stíano <i>or</i> stíeno.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

5. Avére, *have*, êbbi, avúto; avrò. *See* 53, b.*6. Sapére, *know*, sèppi, sapúto; saprò.

PRES. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Sô, sappiámo,	Sáppi,	Sáppia, sappiámo,
sái, sapéte,	sappiámo,	sáppia, sappiáte,
sa, sánno.	sappiáte.	sáppia, sáppiano.

7. Cadére, *fall*, cáddi, cadúto; cadrò.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Cádo (cággio), cadiámo (caggiámo),	Cáda (cággia), cadiámo (caggiámo),
cá li, cadéte,	cáda (cággia), cadiáte (caggiáte),
cá le, cádono (caggiono).	cáda (cággia), cádano (caggiano).

8. Dovére, *owe*, dovéi (dovétti), dovúto; dovrò. *Imperative lacking.*

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Dêvo (dêbbo <i>or</i> dêggio),	Dêbba (dêva <i>or</i> dêggia),
dêvi (dêbbi),	dêbba (dêva <i>or</i> dêggia),
dêve (dêbbe),	dêbba (dêva <i>or</i> dêggia),
dobbiámo (deggiámo),	dobbiámo,
dovéte,	dobbiáte,
dêvono (dêbbono <i>or</i> dêggiono).†	dêbbano (dêvano <i>or</i> dêggiano).

* In poetry we find: *aggio, abbo*, or *dio* for *ho*; *dve* for *ha*; *aggia* or *dia* for *dbbia*; *zi* for *èbbi*; a future *arò*, etc., or *averò*, etc., and similar forms in the conditional.

† Also *dèo, dèi, dèe, dovémo, dovéte, dèono* or *dènno*.

9. Sedére, *sit*, sedéi *or* sedêtti, sedúto.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Siêdo <i>or</i> sêggo, sediámo (seggiámo),		Siêda <i>or</i> sêgga, sediámo (seggiámo).	
siêdi,	sedéte,	siêda <i>or</i> sêgga, sediáte,	
siêde,	siêdono <i>or</i> sêggono.	siêda <i>or</i> sêgga, siêdano <i>or</i> sêggano.	

10. Vedére, *see*, vidi, vedúto *or* vísto; vedrò. *Provvedére has a future provvederò; prevedére has prevederò or prevedrò. All other compounds are like vedére.*

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Vêdo (véggo <i>or</i> véggio),		Vêda (végga <i>or</i> véggia),	
vêdi,		vêda (végga <i>or</i> véggia),	
vêde,		vêda (végga <i>or</i> véggia),	
vediámo (veggiámo),		vediámo (veggiámo),	
vedéte,		vediáte (veggiáte),	
vêdono (véggono <i>or</i> véggiono).		vêdano (véggano <i>or</i> véggiano).	

11. Giacére, *lie*, giácqui, giaciúto.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Giáccio,	giacciámo,	Giáccia,	giacciámo,
giáci,	giacéte,	giáccia,	giacciáte,
giáce,	giácciono.	giáccia,	giácciano.

12. Piacére, *please*: like giacére (11).13. Tacére, *be silent*: like giacére (11).14. Solére, *be wont*, sôlito. *No pret., fut., cond., nor imperative.*

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Sôglio,	sogliámo,	Sôglia,	sogliámo,
suôli,	soléte,	sôglia,	sogliáte,
suôle,	sôgliono.	sôglia,	sôgliano.

15. Dolére, *grieve*, dôlsi, dolúto; dorrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Dôlgo (dôglio), dogliámo,*		Dôlga (dôglia), dogliámo,*	
duôli,	doléte,	dôlga (dôglia), dogliáte,	
duôle,	dôlgono (dôgliono).	dôlga (dôglia), dôlgano (dôgliano).	

* Also *dolghiamo*.

16. Rimanére, *remain*, rimási, rimásto or rimáso ; rimarrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Rimángo,	rimaniámo,*	Rimánga,	rimaniámo,*
rimáni,	rimanéte,	rimánga,	rimaniáte,
rimáne,	rimángo.	rimánga,	rimángo.

17. Tenére, *hold*, ténni, tenúto ; terrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Têngo,	teniámo,*	Tênga,	teniámo,*
tiêni,	tenéte,	tênga,	teniáte,
tiêne,	têngo.	tênga,	têngo.

18. Valére, *be worth*, válsi, valúto or válso ; varrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Válgo (váglio),	vagliámo,*	Válga (vágli),	vagliámo,*
váli,	valéte,	válga (vágli),	vagliáte,
vále,	válgono (vágliano).	válga (vágli),	válgano (vágliano).

19. Volére, *wish*, vòlli, † volúto ; vorrò.

PRES. IND.		IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.	
Vòglio,	vogliámo,	Vògli,	Vòglia,	vogliámo,
vuòli, ‡	voléte,	vogliámo,	vòglia,	vogliáte,
vuòle,	vògliono.	vogliáte.	vòglia,	vògliono.

20. Parére, *seem*, párvì, parúto or pársò ; parrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Páio,	paiámo or pariámo,	Páia,	paiámo or pariámo,
pári,	paréte,	páia,	paiáte,
páre,	páiono.	páia,	páiano.

21. Potére, *be able*, potéi, potúto ; potrò. § *No imperative.*

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Pòsso,	possiámo,	Pòssa,	possiámo,
puòli,	potéte,	pòssa,	possiáte,
può,	pòssono.	pòssa,	pòssano.

* Also *rimanghídmo* ; *tenghídmo* ; *valghídmo*.† Also *vòlsi*.‡ Also *vuògli* or *vuòli*.§ In poetry we find a conditional *poria*.|| Also *puòte* ; *pònno*.

22. Persuadére, *persuade*, persuási, persuáso. *Pres.* persuádo, etc.
 23. Calére, *matter*, cálse, calúto. *Impersonal.* *No fut., cond., nor imperative.* *Not modern.*

PRES. IND.

Cále.

PRES. SUBJ.

Cágliá. .

THIRD CONJUGATION.

e. All irregular verbs of the third conjugation are accented, in the singular and third person plural of the present indicative and subjunctive, on the same syllable as in the infinitive.

f. Verbs in *-cere* and *-gere* insert no *i* between the *c* or *g* and the *o* or *a* of the present indicative and subjunctive endings, except in the first person plural of both moods and the second person plural of the subjunctive.

g. See chapter on Pronunciation, 4, S, d.

PRESENT REGULAR.

24. Accêndere, *light*, accési, accéso.
 25. Afflíggere, *afflict*, afflíssi, afflítto.
 26. Álgere, *be cold*, álsi. *Defective. Rare.*
 27. Allúdere, *allude*, allúsi (alludéi), allúso.
 28. Árdere, *burn*, ársi, árso.
 29. Arrôgere, *add*, arrôsi, arrôso or arrôto. *Defective. Rare.*
 30. Assídere, *besiege*, assísi, assíso. *Rare.*
 31. Assôlvère, *absolve*, assolvètti or assolvéi or assôlsi, assôlto or assólúto. *So risôlvère (determine); for sôlvère, dissôlvère, and risôlvère (dissolve), see 107.*
 32. Assôrbere, *absorb*, assôrsi (not in use), assôrto. *Rare.*
 33. Avèllere, *uproot*, avúlse, avúlso. *Defective. Rare.*
 34. Chiúdere, *shut*, chiúsi, chiúso. *So all verbs in -chiúdere or -clúdere.*
 35. Cólere, *revere*, cólto or cúlto. *Defective. Rare.*
 36. Connèttère, *connect*, connèssi (connettéi), connéso (connettúto). *Rare.*
 37. Conóscere, *know*, conóbbi, conosciúto.
 38. Conquídere, *conquer*, conquísi, conquíso. *Rare.*

39. Consumere, *consume*, consúnsi, consúnto. *Rare*. Presumere
has also *presuméi*.
40. Contúndere, *bruise*, contúsi, contúso.
41. Córre, *run*, córsi, córso.
42. Créscere, *grow*, crébbi, cresciúto.
43. Cuòcere, *cook*, cocêndo, còssi, còtto.
44. Decídere, *decide*, decísi, decíso.
45. Difèndere, *defend*, difési (difendéi), diféso.
46. Dirígere, *direct*, dirèssi, dirétto.
47. Discútere, *discuss*, discússi (discutéi), discúso.
48. Distínguere, *distinguish*, distínsi, distínto.
49. Divídere, *divide*, divísi, divíso.
50. Elídere, *elide*, elísi (elidéi), elíso.
51. Elúdere, *elude*, elúsi (eludéi or eludétti), elúso.
52. Êrgere, *erect*, êrsi, êrto. *Rare*.
53. Esígere, *exact*, esigéi (esigétti), esátto.
54. Esistere, *exist*, esistéi (esistétti), esistíto.
55. Espèllere, *expel*, espúlsi, espúlso. *Rare*.
56. Espládere, *explode*, esplòsi, esplòso.
57. Esprímere, *express*, esprèssi, espréso. *So all other verbs in*
-prímere. Prémere and its compounds are regular.
58. Fèndere, *split*, fendéi (fendétti or fèssi), fendúto or fèso.
59. Fígere (fígere), *fix*, físsi (físi), físo (físo) or fítto.
60. Fíngere, *feign*, fínsi, fínto.
61. Fóndere, *melt*, fúsi (fondéi), fúso (fondúto).
62. Frángere, *break*, fránsi, fránto.
63. Fríggere, *fry*, fríssi, frítto.
64. Genuflèttere, *kneel*, genuflèssi, genuflèso. *Rare*.
65. Intrídere, *dilute*, intrísi, intríso.
66. Intrúdere, *intrude*, intrúsi, intrúso.
67. Invádere, *invade*, invási, inváso.
68. Lêdere, *offend*, lêsi (*not in use*), lêso. *Rare*.
69. Lêggere, *read*, lêssi, létto.
70. Lícere or lécere, *be lawful*, lécito or lícito. *Impersonal. De-*
fective. Poetical.
71. Lúdere, *play*, lúsi, lúso. *Rare*.
72. Mêrgere, *plunge*, mêrsi, mêrso. *Rare*.
73. Mèttere, *put*, méssi or mísi, méso.

74. Mòlcere, *soothe*, múlse. *Defective. Rare.*
 75. Mòrdere, *bite*, môrsi, môrso.
 76. Muòvere, *move*, movêndo, môssi, môsso.
 77. Nâscere, *be born*, nâcqui, nâto.
 78. Nascóndere, *hide*, nascósi, nascósto.
 79. Neglígere (*see 5, Gli*), *neglect*, neglêssi, neglêtto.
 80. Offêndere, *offend*, offêsi, offêso.
 81. Ostêndere, *show*. *Defective. Rare.*
 82. Percípere, *perceive*, percêtto. *Defective. Rare.*
 83. Pêrdere, *lose*, perdêi or perdêtti or pêrsi, perdúto or pêrso.
 84. Piòvere, *rain*, piòvve (piovè), pióvúto. *Impersonal.*
 85. Pòrgere, *present*, pòrsi, pòrto.
 86. Prediligere, *prefer*, predilêssi, predilêtto.
 87. Prêndere, *take*, prési, préso.
 88. Protêggere, *protect*, protêssi, protêtto.
 89. Râdere, *shave*, râsi (radêi), râso.
 90. Redímere, *redeem*, redênsi (redimêi), redênto.
 91. Rêggere, *support*, rêssi, rêtto.
 92. Rêndere, *render*, rêsi (rendêi or rendêtti), rêso (rendúto).
 93. Rîdere, *laugh*, rîsi. rîso.
 94. Riflêttete, *reflect*, riflêttêi or riflêssi, riflêttúto or riflêssso. Riflêttete, "to reflect light," is generally irregular; riflêttete, "to meditate," is usually regular.
 95. Rifúlgere, *shine*, rifúlsi. *Past part. lacking. Poetical.*
 96. Rilúcere, *shine*, rilússi or rilucêi. *Past part. lacking.*
 97. Rispóndere, *answer*, rispósi, rispósto.
 98. Ródere, *gnaw*, rósi, róso.
 99. Rómpere, *break*, rúppi, rótto.
 100. Scéndere, *descend*, scési, scéso.
 101. Scíndere, *sever*, scindêi or scíssi, scíssso.
 102. Sciòlvete, *breakfast*, sciòlsi or sciolvêtti, sciòlto. *Rare.*
 103. Scòrgere, *perceive*, scòrsi, scòrto.
 104. Scrívere, *write*, scríssi, scrítto.
 105. Scuòtere, *shake*, scotêndo, scòssi, scòsso.
 106. Soffólcere, *support*, soffólse, soffólto. *Defective. Rare.*
 107. Sòlvete, *undo*, solvéi (solvêtti), solúto. *Poetical. So dissolvere; for assolvere and risolvere (determine) see 31.*
 108. Sòrgere, *rise*, sórsi, sórto.

109. Sospêndere, *suspend*, sospési, sospésó. *So* appêndere, impêndere; pêndere *is reg.*, dipêndere *either reg. or irreg.*
110. Spândere, *spill*, spandéi or spandètti, spánto.
111. Spárgere, *scatter*, spársi, spársó or spárto.
112. Spêndere, *spend*, spési, spésó.
113. Spérgere, *disperse*, spêrsi, spêrsó. *Rare.*
114. Spôrgere, *project*, spôrsi, spôrto.
115. Strúggere, *melt*, strússi, strútto.
116. Succêdere, *happen*, succéssi or succedéi, succésso or succedúto. *So* concêdere, *which has also* concedètti; cêdere *and its other compounds are generally regular.*
117. Súggere, *suck*, suggéi or sússi. *Past part. lacking. Rare.*
118. Têndere (*transitive*), *extend*, tési, téso. *The intrans. verb is reg., but has no past participle.*
119. Têrgere, *wipe*, têrsi or tergéi, têrsó. *Rare.*
120. Tòrcere, *twist*, tòrsi, tòrto.
121. Uccídere, *kill*, uccísi, uccísó.
122. Vîncere, *conquer*, vînsi, vîntó.
123. Vîvere, *live*, vîssi, vissúto or vivúto; viverò or vivrò.
124. Vòlgere, *turn*, vòlsi, vòlto.
125. Vòlvere, *turn*, vòlsi, vòlto. *Rare. Devòlvere has a past part. devolúto.*

PRESENT IRREGULAR.

126. Èssere, *be*, fúì, státo; sarò. *See 53, a.**
127. Bére or bévere, *drink*, bevêndo, bévvi (bevètti or bevéi), bevúto (beúto); berò or beverò.

PRES. IND.

Bévo or béo, beviámo or beiámo,
 bévi or béi, bevéte or beéte,
 béve or bée, bévono or béono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Béva or béa, beviámo or beiámo,
 béva or béa, beviáte or beiáte,
 béva or béa, bévano or béano.

* In the imperfect indicative *êramo* is often used for *eravámo*. We find in poetry: *sête* for *siête*; *ênno* or *en* for *sóno* (third plur.); *sie* for *sia*; *erámo*, *eráte* for *eravámo*, *eraváte*; *u* for *o* in the preterite and imperfect subjunctive; *fôro* for *fúrono*; *fia*, *fiano* or *fieno*, for *sarà*, *sarânno*; *fôra*, *fôrano* for *saréi*, *sarêbbe*, *sarêbbero*; *sêndo* for *essêndo*; *súto*, *essúto*, or *issúto* for *státo*.

128. Chiêdere, *ask*, chiêsi (chiési *or* chiedí), chiêsto.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Chiêdo (chiêggo),*	Chiêda (chiêgga),*
chiêdi,	chiêda (chiêgga),
chiêde,	chiêda (chiêgga),
chiediámo,	chiediámo,
chiedadé,	chiediáte,
chiêdono (chiêggoni).*	chiêdano (chiêggano).*

129. Condúrre, *conduct*, conducêndo, condússi, condótto ; condurrò.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Condúco, conduciámo,	Condúca, conduciámo,
condúci, conducéte,	condúca, conduciáte,
condúce, condúcono.	condúca, condúcano.

130. Nuòcere, *harm*, nocêndo, nòcqui, nociúto.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Nuòco <i>or</i> nòccio, nociámo,	Nuòca <i>or</i> nòccia, nociámo,
nuòci, nocéte,	nuòca <i>or</i> nòccia, nociáte,
nuòce, nuòcono <i>or</i> nòcciono.	nuòca <i>or</i> nòccia, nuòcano <i>or</i> nòcciano.

131. Pórre, *put*, ponêndo, pósi, pósto ; porrò.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Póngo, poniámo (ponghiámo),	Póngga, poniámo (ponghiámo),
póni, ponéte,	póngga, poniáte,
póne, póngono.	póngga, póngano.

132. Trárre (tráere), *drag*, traêndo, trássi, trátto ; trarrò.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Trángo, traiámo <i>or</i> traggiámo,†	Trággga, traiámo <i>or</i> traggiámo,†
trái (trággi), traéte,	trággga, traiáte,
tráe (trágge), trággono.	trággga, trággano.

133. Vêllere (vêre), *tear up*, vèlsi, vèlto ; vellerò (verrà *or* velgerò).
Vêllere, *which is rare, has not all the forms given here ; but its compound, svêllere, has them all.*

* Also *chiêggio, chiêggiono, chiêggia, chiêggiano.*

† Also *tragghiámo.*

PRES. IND.

Vèllo *or* vèlgo, velliámo (velgiámo),
 vèlli (vèlgi), velléte,
 vèlle (vèlge), vèllono *or* vèlgono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Vèlla *or* vèlga, velliámo (velgiámo),
 vèlla *or* vèlga, velliáte (velgiáte),
 vèlla *or* vèlga, vèllano *or* vèlgano.

134. Cògliere (còrre), *gather*, còlsi, còlto; coglierò *or* corrò.

PRES. IND.

Còlgo (còglio), cogliámo (colghiámo),
 cògli, cogliéte,
 còglie, còlgono (còglio).

PRES. SUBJ.

Còlga (còglia), cogliámo (colghiámo),
 còlga (còglia), cogliáte,
 còlga (còglia), còlgano (cògliano).

135. Scégliere (scérre), *choose: like* cògliere (134).

136. Sciògliere (sciòrre), *untie: like* cògliere (134).

137. Tògliere (tòrre), *take: like* cògliere (134).

138. Giúngere (giúgnere), *to arrive*, giúnsi, giúnto; giungerò
 (giugnerò).

PRES. IND.

Giúngo (giúgno),
 giúngi (giúgni),
 giúnge (giúgne),
 giungiámo (giugniámo),
 giungéte (giugnéte),
 giúngono (giúgnono).

PRES. SUBJ.

Giúnga (giúgna),
 giúnga (giúgna),
 giúnga (giúgna),
 giungiámo (giugniámo),
 giungiáte (giugniate),
 giúngano (giúgnano).

139. Cíngere (cígnere), *to gird: like* giúngere (138).

140. Múgnere (múgnere), *to milk: like* giúngere (138).

141. Piángere (piágnere), *to weep: like* giúngere (138).

142. Píngere (pígnere), *to paint: like* giúngere (138).

143. Púngere (púgnere), *to prick: like* giúngere (138).

144. Spégnere (spégnere), *to extinguish: like* giúngere (138), *except that the forms with gn are as common as those with ng.*

145. Spíngere (spígnere), *to push: like* giúngere (138).

146. Stríngere (strígnere), *to bind: like* giúngere (138), *except that the past part. is strétto or strínto.*

147. Tíngere (tígnere), *to dye: like* giúngere (138).

148. Úngere (úgnere), *to anoint: like* giúngere (138).

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

PRESENT REGULAR.

149. Aprire, *open*, aprii or apêrsi, apêrto. *Pres.* áprio, *etc.*
 150. Coprire (cuoprire), *cover*, coprii or copêrsi, copêrto. *Pres.* còpro (cuòpro), *etc.*
 151. Offrire (offerire), *offer*, offrii (offerii) or offêrsi, offêrto. *Pres.* ôffro (offerisco), *etc.*
 152. Soffrire, *suffer*: like offrire (151).
 153. Convertire, *convert*, convertii or convêrsi, convertito or convêrso. *Pres.* convêrto or convertisco, *etc.* *All other verbs in -vertire are reg.*
 154. Costruire (construire), *construct*, co(n)strússi or co(n)struíi, co(n)strúito or co(n)strúito. *Pres.* co(n)struisco, *etc.*
 155. Digerire, *digest*, digeríi, digerito (digêsto). *Pres.* digerisco, *etc.*
 156. Esaurire, *exhaust*, esauríi, esaurito or esáusto. *Pres.* esaurisco, *etc.*
 157. Seppellire or sepellire, *bury*, sep(p)ellíi, seppellito or sepólto. *Pres.* sep(p)ellisco, *etc.*

PRESENT IRREGULAR.

158. Cucire, *sew*, cucíi, cucíto. *Pres.* cúcio or cucisco. *This verb inserts i before o and a, but not before e and i.*
 159. Sdrucire or sdruscire, *rip*: like cucire (158).
 160. Empire or émpiere, *fill*, empiêndo, emplíi, empíto. *All but the present from the stem of empire. So compire or cómpiere, which has also a past part. compiúto.*

PRES. IND.

Émpio (empíscio),	empiámo,
émpi (empísci),	empíte,
émpie (empíscie),	émpiono (empísciono).

PRES. SUBJ.

Émpia,	empiámo,
émpia,	empiáte,
émpia,	émpiano.

161. Morire, *die*, moríi, môrto; morrò or morirò.

PRES. IND.

Muôio (muôro),	moriámo or muoiámo,
muôri or muôí,	morite,
muôre,	muôiono (muôrono).

PRES. SUBJ.

Muôia (muôra),	moriámo or muoiámo.
muôia (muôra),	muoiáte,
muôia (muôra),	muôiano (muôrano).*

* In all forms where *uo* occurs, it may be replaced by *o*.

162. Seguire, *follow*, seguí, seguito. *Pres.* sêguo, etc. *The verb is generally regular; but the ê may be changed to iê in all forms where it is accented.*
163. Sparire, *disappear*, sparii or spârvi, sparíto. *Pres. (regular)* sparisco, etc. Apparire *has* appârvi or -si or -li, apparíto or appârso; comparire *has* compârvi or -si or -li, compârso; *otherwise they are like sparire, but they have in the present the additional forms:* -páio, -pâre, -páiono; -páia, -páiano.
164. Dire, *say*, dicêndo, dissi, détto; dirò.

PRES. IND.		IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.	
Díco,	diciámo,	Dì',	Díca,	diciámo,
díci,	díte,	diciámo,	díca,	diciáte,
díce,	dícono.	díte.	díca,	dícano.

165. Salire, *ascend*, salí or sálsi, salíto.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Sálgo (salísco),	saliámo or sagliámo,*	Sálga (salísca),	saliámo or sagliámo,*
sáli (salís-ci),	salíte,	sálga (salísca),	sagliáte,
sále (salísce),	sálgono (salíscono).	sálga (salísca),	sálgano (salíscono).

166. Venire, *come*, vénni, venúto; verrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Vêngo (vêgno),	veniámo,*	Vênga (vêgna),	veniámo,*
viêni,	veníte,	vênga (vêgna),	veniáte,
viêne,	vêngono (vêgnono).	vênga (vêgna),	vêngano (vêgnano).

167. Udire, *hear*, udii, udíto; udirò (udrò).

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Ôdo,	udiámo,	Ôda,	udiámo,
ôdi,	udíte,	ôda,	udiáte,
ôde,	ôdono.	ôda,	ôdano.

168. Uscire (escire), *go out*, uscí, uscíto.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Êsco,	uscíamo,	Êsca,	uscíamo,
êsci,	uscíte,	êsca,	uscíate,
êsce,	êsciono.	êsca,	êscano.

169. Oríre, *be born*, órto. *Defective. Rare.*

* Also *salghidmo; venghidmo.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

N.B. — Every irregular verb in this list is followed by a number referring to the table of Irregular Verbs arranged according to Conjugation. Obsolete defective verbs that present no irregularity have not been mentioned.

a. Compound verbs have, in general, been excluded from this list, unless they differ in conjugation from the simple verbs from which they come (see **67, a**). The commonest prefixes are: *a-* (corresponding in meaning to the preposition *a*); *as-* (= Latin *abs-*); *co-, com-, con-, cor-* (= prep. *con*); *contra-* (= prep. *cóntra*); *de-, di-* (= Lat. *de-*); *dis-* (= Lat. *dis-*); *e-, es-* (= Lat. *ex*); *i-, im-, in-, ir-* (= prep. *in*); *o-* (= Lat. *ob*); *per-* (= prep. *per*); *pre-* (= Lat. *prae-*); *pro-* (= Lat. *pro-*); *r-, re-, ri-* (= Lat. *re-*); *s-* (= Lat. *ex-* or *dis-*); *so-, sos-, su-* (= Lat. *sub*); *sopra-, sopr-, sor-* (= prep. *sópra*); *sott-, sotto-* (= prep. *sótto*); *stra-* (= Lat. *extra*); *tra-* (= prep. *tra*). After several of these prefixes the initial consonant of the simple verb is generally found doubled: *a + cadère = accadère*. *S-* is sometimes combined with *con-, r-* with *a-* or *in-*: *scoscéndere, raccògliere, rincórrere*.

Accadère, *see* cadère, 7.

Accêndere, 24.

Acclúdere, *see* chiúdere, 34.

Accôrgere, *see* scôrgere, 103.

Acquisíre *has only* acquisíto.

Addúrre, *see* condúrre, 129.

Affliggere, 25.

Álgere, 26.

Allúdere, 27.

Ancídere, *see* uccídere, 121.

Andáre, 1.

Annêttete, *see* connêttete, 36.

Antepórre, *see* pórrre, 131.

Antivedère, *p.p. only* antivedúto,
otherwise like vedère, 10.

Apparíre, *see* sparíre, 163.

Appartenère, *see* tenère, 17.

Appêndere, *see* sospêndere, 109.

Apríre, 149.

Árdere, 28.

- Arrôgere, 29.
 Ascêndere, *see* scêndere, 100.
 Ascîolvere, *see* sciolvere, 102.
 Ascôndere, *see* nascôndere, 78.
 Aspêrgere, *see* spêrgere, 113.
 Assalîre, *see* salîre, 165.
 Assîdere, 30.
 Assîstere, *see* esîstere, 54.
 Assôlvere, 31.
 Assôrbere, 32.
 Assûmere, *see* consûmere, 39.
 Avêllere, 33.
 Avêre, 5.
 Bére, 127.
 Bévere, *see* bére, 127.
 Cadêre, 7.
 Calêre, 23.
 Cêdere, *generally reg., sometimes has pret. cêssi, p.p. cêssso.*
 Chiêdere, 128.
 Chiûdere, 34.
 Cîgnere, *see* cîngere, 139.
 Cîngere, 139.
 Circoncîdere, *see* decîdere, 44.
 Côgliere, 134.
 Coincîdere, *reg. verb, has no p.p.*
 Côlere, 35.
 Collûdere, *see* lûdere, 71.
 Comparîre, *see* sparîre, 163.
 Compêtere, *reg. verb, has no p.p.*
 Cômpiere, *see* empire, 160.
 Compîre, *see* empire, 160.
 Comprîmere, *see* esprîmere, 57.
 Concêdere, *see* succêdere, 116.
 Conclûdere, *see* chiûdere, 34.
 Concûtere, *see* discûtere, 47.
 Condûrre, 129.
 Connêtere, 36.
 Conôscere, 37.
 Conquîdere, 38.
 Consîstere, *see* esîstere, 54.
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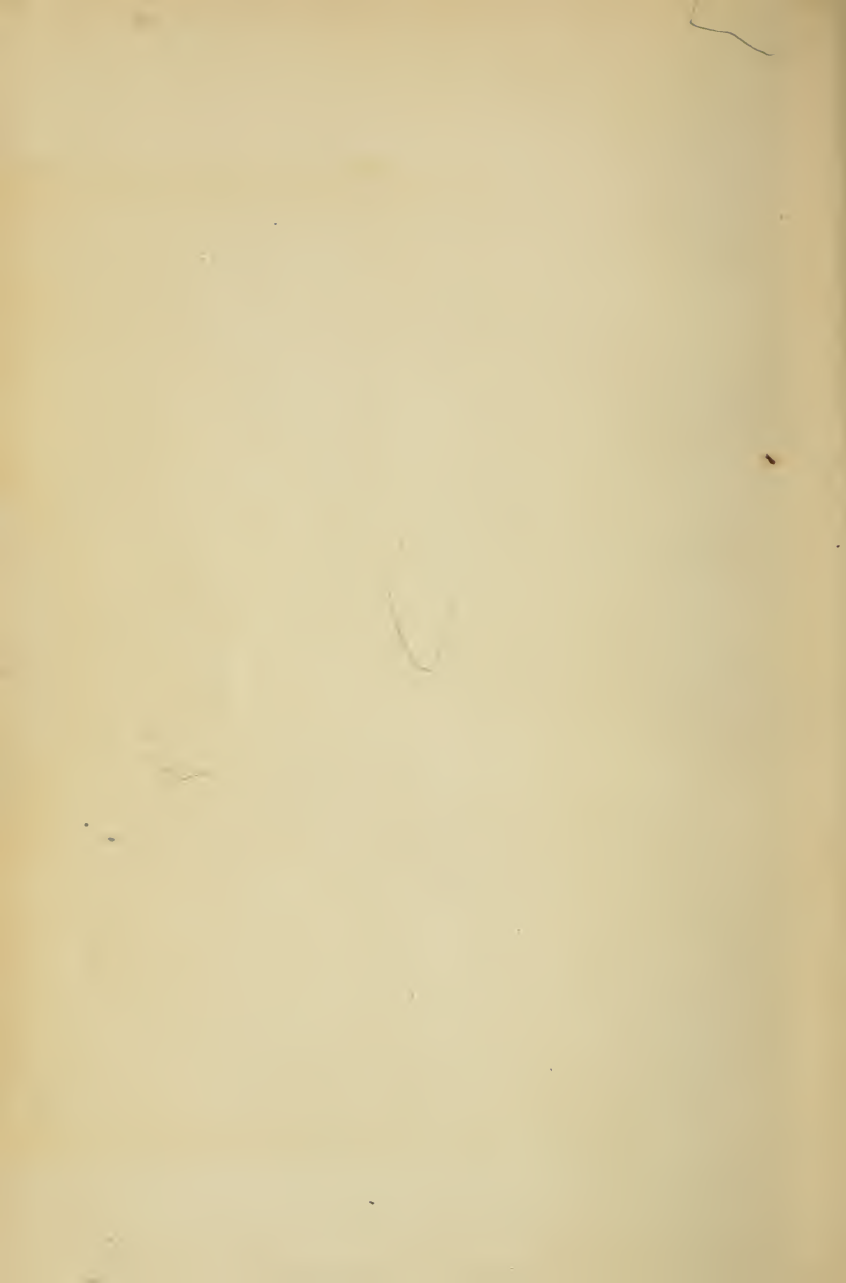
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